

THE
CASE
OF THE
College of Physicians,
LONDON.

THE President of the College of Physicians, *London*, having Summon'd a College about *October*, 1685. acquainted them that Orders would be given for a *Quo Warranto* against their Charter, and therefore required their Opinion whether they should defend it; the Question being put by Ballot, twenty three of twenty seven of the Fellows gave their Vote for a surrender thereof; after which, the said surrender was subscribed by all the Fellows, except one.

The College not long after appointed a Committee to act in relation to a New Charter to be granted them, which Committee consisted of the President and seventeen Fellows, who were to consider what Privileges were necessary to be inserted therein; among which, it was thought to be for the Interest of the College, that their number should be increas'd to fourscore, which being accordingly propos'd in open College by the President, was receiv'd without Contradiction; the reasons inducing them to augment their number, were

1. The great increase of the City and its Inhabitants, since the year 1663, at which time the number of Fellows was by the Charter of King *Charles II.* augmented from thirty to forty.

2. There being a great many Physicians in Town of Eminent Learning and Reputation, (who not being of the number of the Fellows might be induced to promote a separate Interest, and secretly or openly to obstruct the College Proceedings,) it was concluded, that it would extremely strengthen the College against all Empericks and unlawful Practisers, if such Eminent and able Physicians were by the opportunity of the New Charter Incorporated into the Fellowship; and thereby more encouraged to promote the Publick Good.

3. By the Incorporation of these Members the Society had this further advantage, That whereas the College was at that time unhappily brought into a great Debt of six thousand pounds, no less than fifteen hundred pounds.

Academies &c

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pounds were immediately receiv'd towards the payment thereof by the ordinary Fees and Subscriptions of the new Fellows ; and a certain method provided for the discharge of the remaining Debt (twice as soon as other-ways we could have done) by the more frequent admission of new Fellows upon the death or recess of the present Members.

The only grievance which happen'd (as we conceive,) by this New Charter, (except that Clause concerning the Kings displacing the Members at pleasure) was, that four or five of the Fellows were left out, not in the least by any application from the Society, but by the will of those who were then in power, as may appear from the carriage of the College to them in that Juncture, who upon receiving their New Charter, (a question arising about those Fellows) declared, that they should be treated with the same respect as formerly. And so tender was the Committee of the College of them, that though it was often and earnestly moved that a Catalogue of the present Members should be Printed, yet it was constantly obstructed; least by leaving them out, we should seem not to own them Fellows of the said College: And as soon as the then Government looked with any favour towards them, a Committee of the College (without any application from them,) waited upon the Lord Chancellour to represent their Case, and to desire they might be restored ; and accordingly they were summon'd, (as the other Fellows,) to the next College Meeting, and restor'd to the same Place and Privilege with the rest of the Body ; And an Order was forthwith given that a Catalogue should be Printed, in which their Names were inserted, and they owned therein as Fellows of the said Society. And so sensible are the Fellows of the former Constitution of the Factions and Misfortunes that must attend their Corporation, if they should be again reduced to their former number, that the Majority of them have under their hands declar'd it to be their sense and desire, that it should stand and continue as now it is, without any alteration as to Number.

As to the Privileges granted to the College by the Charter of K. Ch. II. or any former King, they are so far from being taken from us by the Charter of K. J. II. that they are all confirmed thereby ; and that of K. Ch. II. returned entire together with the new one, which new one is not a Charter granted upon a Surrender, but a new Charter confirming all our former Charters, and giving us several other useful and necessary Priviledges to our good Government and well-being.

It is further to be consider'd, that there is a very great difference between the Charters of other Corporations, and the case of our Charter. For the College of Physicians, as such, is no ways concern'd in Elections for Parliament, nor has any influence on the publick Affairs of the Nation: Nor as the College was Constituted and Confirmed by several Acts of Parliament, was the number of Fellows ever limited by any ; that being left to be augmented as the Society from time to time should in prudence think fit: And we humbly conceive that our late augmentation of Fellows would not have met with any dislike, had it not happened at a time when the general Surrender of Charters gave a National Offence ; nor hath the College any Privileges granted contrary to Law, or the Common Interest of the Nation.

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THE
R E S O L U T I O N
OF THOSE

Physitians presented by the Colledge

To the Right Honourable

THE LORD MAYOR and Court of ALDERMEN of this City of London,

For the Prevention and Cure of the

P L A G U E.

WHen as His Sacred Majesty, out of His tender Compassion, and especial Care for the Preservation of this City, was pleased to Command and direct the *President* and Fellows of His Colledge of *Physitians*, to Elect and Constitute out of their Body, a competent number of the said *Society*, Persons of Ability, to be presented to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, to take care of such Persons and Families in this time of Infection, as it should please God to Visit with the *Pestilence*, now raging and spreading it self throughout the Suburbs, and Body of this City.

Now whereas the *President* and Colledge having nominated Eight of their Members to that end, and presented them to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and were with all thankfulness accordingly received, and desired by that Honourable Court, that such Portions and Divisions of this great City might be appointed and allotted to each particular *Physitian*; which was accordingly done, and the said Court allowed and approved thereof: But upon some other Consideration, they were pleased to receive but four of the said number, being of opinion that four were enough to take the Charge and Care upon them, the Infection not then so generally dispersed, as since it hath been; of which four afterwards two only (possibly more forward than the rest to undertake so great a burden) whether to ease the common Purse of that Charge, which was incident to that service, or upon other Reasons, have been judged sufficient to undergo the said service, and take care of all *Infected Persons* in and about the City, and are employed accordingly.

|| We whose Names are hereunto subscribed, Members of the Colledge, and included in the number of *Physitians* first Constituted, Nominated and Recommended upon His Majesties Command, by the *President* of His Colledge aforesaid, that we might not in the least be wanting to the Duty imposed upon us, considering the *Plague* and *Infection* still disperseth it self, and is much increased since the said Establishment, as we conceive through the want of Directions and Care of *Physitians*, with the *Helps* and *Remedies* appliable in this Case: And that the said two *Physitians* appointed by the late Establishment (unless *Ubiquitaries*) cannot possibly attend the deplorable vast Number of Persons labouring under so sad a Distemper, have thought fit, upon Principles of Honour and Conscience, to signify, and do hereby declare; That we are, and shall be, according to His Majesties Command, and the Duty incumbent upon us, ready and willing to attend the Service, to Visit, and according to our several Abilities, with all possible diligence, to take care of all Persons in and about this City, and Countries adjacent, Visited with the *Infection* and *Plague*, who shall desire our Assistance and Directions, in order to this Service (in this time of Common Calamity) expected from our Profession: We desire that all Persons who may have the least suspicion of themselves, or the least variation of temper, do give us timely notice thereof, if possibly within six hours; which duly observed, we doubt not (with Gods blessing) so to manage our Offices with that Prudence, Diligence, and Charity, that neither the *Infected* may want our Assistance, nor other Persons labouring with other Distempers be in the least endangered by our Personal Visits.

And we further desire all *Apothecaries*, who have so near a connexion to our Profession, to take notice of this our Resolution, and to repair to us, or any other of our Profession in the Town, (being not so void of *Physitians* as generally reported) for our Counsel and Advice, as in former cases they were wont: Thus tendering the Publick good, we under our hands publish our Resolutions accordingly.

August 2. 1665.

Nicolas Davis, M.D. &c
at his House in Austi
Edward D' Austry, M.D.
House in Broad-st

Our Hours to attend this Duty will be from Eight in the Morning till Ten

17. 6. 1
WHEREAS divers Persons do illegally practise Phyſick about this City of *London*, in Defiance of the known Statutes of this Realm, and have been, and are greatly Countenanc'd and Incourag'd in their undue Practices by ſome Members of the College; who, by concurring and joyning with them, in Conſultation about the Sick, have, as far as in them lay, authoriz'd and promoted ſuch Contempts of the Laws of the Land, contrary to a Statute of the College long ſince made, and often confirm'd forbidding expreſſy All its Members to hold any ſuch Conſultations with any Perſons not legally authoriz'd to practiſe Phyſick upon the Penalty of Five Pounds for every ſuch Offence: We, the Preſident and Cenſors of the ſaid College, deeply ſenſible of the evil Conſequence of theſe illegal Practices, do hereby give Notice, That whatever Member of the College ſhall hereafter by due Proof be convicted before them of the aforeſaid Offence, the Penalty ſhall not only be impartially inflicted, but all ſuch means us'd to reform this Abufe, as the Laws of the Land have put into their Power; and hereof all Members are requir'd to take Notice.

Edward Browne, Preſident.

Walter Charleton,
Charles Goodall,
Hans Sloane,
John Branthwayt, } Cenſors.

*Datum 2^{do}. die Septembris, in Comitibus
Cenſoriis ex Aedibus Collegii noſtri.*

Job. Bateman, Registrar.

REASONS

For Passing the

PHYSICIANS BILL

Which Prays only the following GRANTS and CONFIRMATIONS.

bill read 7 June 1689 in House of Lords



THAT the Number of Fellows encreased from 40 to 80 may be continued.

1. BECAUSE of the great encrease of Inhabitants in the Town since the year 1660, when there were 40 Fellows, which Number was in 1663 encreased to 80. And in proportion to the Populoufness of the City since that time, the Number of 80 is thought necessary, the College having declared upon making that private By-Law; That the Number might be encreased, if the Honour or Interest of the College required; which accordingly was done, to answer the forementioned Ends, as likewise by Acts of the said College.
2. To take into the Body of the Fellows several Physicians of great Eminency and Reputation; such as Dr. Bidgood, Dr. Pierce of Bath, Dr. Needham, Dr. Stokeham, Dr. Lister, Dr. Radcliffe, &c.
3. BECAUSE by the Usual Fees and Subscriptions upon the Admission of 40 new Fellows, there has been advanced 1500 l. towards the payment of a Debt of 6000 l. contracted partly by the ill management of the late Presidents Elects, which is desired to be remedied by this Bill for the future. And it also makes a Fund for the payment of the Debt, in half the time.

NOTE, That each Member paid upon his admittance the Summe of 70 l. And they who would not subscribe were not admitted; so that there was a perfect Contract upon valuable Consideration.

THAT the Number of Elects (out of which Presidents are to be chosen) may be encreased from 8 to 16.

1. Because it is convenient the Number of the Elects should be encreased in some proportion to the Number of there having been 8 Elects when there were but 30 Fellows.
2. The President being to be chosen only out of the Elects, there may be the better choice of fit Persons for that Charge.
3. BECAUSE the auditing and passing of the College Accompts wholly depending of late upon the President and Elects hath been found by Experience, that either by Combination in so small a Number, or Neglect, the College hath brought into great Debts.

THAT the President should be chosen by the Majority of all the Fellows out of the 16 Elects.

1. Because the Statutes of the College have been notoriously violated by the late Presidents chosen by the Elects, the College can have no redress.
2. The Money of the College hath been much imbezled and ill managed by Presidents so elected, and some part appropriated by such Presidents to their own Use; Whereby every Fellow becomes an equal sufferer by the mismanagement of such Presidents in whose Election they have no share. And by this means great part of the forementioned 6000 l. hath been contracted.
3. BECAUSE the Elects choosing the Presidents out of so small a Number, they combine to favour one another in Elections without regard to the Interest of the Fellows; who are equally concerned to see their Statutes preserved, their Treasury well managed; and have no other way to prevent such Miscarriages, and preserve the Being of the College, but by the choosing a President according to the Methods proposed in this Bill.
4. Because the President being an Officer of the greatest consequence to the good of the College, it is highly reasonable that as he be chosen only out of the 16 Seniors or Elects of the said College; so that he should be Elected by the consent and suffrage of the Majority of the Fellows, as is desired by this Bill.

THAT the Censors may have Power to administer Oaths to Witnesses.

1. This is no new Power, but only a Confirmation of a Grant implied in our Original Charter granted by K. H. 1. Confirmed by 2 Acts of Parliament, viz. 14, 15 H. 8. c. 5. and by the 1. Q. Mary. Sess. 2. c. 6. and also expressly in the Charter of King James the First.
2. This is so far from being an Arbitrary Power, that it is the greatest security against it, and much for the advantage of the King's Subjects; For seeing four Physicians of the College (called Censors) are both obliged and enabled by the Laws of the Kingdom to punish all Practisers of Physick (as well their own Members, as others) for dangerous mistakes in prescribing improper and hurtful Medicines by fine or amerciements, not exceeding 20 l. As likewise by Imprisonment; (which duty they are Solemnly sworn faithfully to perform) 'Tis highly reasonable that no Fine should be levied, or Person committed to Prison for any such Fault, without Oath duly made before the Censors of the College, and credible Witnesses. This therefore, is not (as some falsely suggest) a sort of Oath *ex Officio*, whereby any Person shall be oblig'd to accuse themselves, for it is not to be administered to the Party offending, but to witnesses who discover the plain matter of Fact upon complaint of mischief done to any of the King's Subjects by the unskillful and pernicious administration of Physick. And in this Case the Persons cited are not whomsoever the Censors please, but Persons only as attended the Patient in the time of their sickness.

THAT they may be exempted from Watch and Ward, and all Parochial Duties within the City of London and 7 Miles round.

This is no new privilege, but what was granted though not so fully expressed by the 32 H. 8. c. 40. where the exemption is expressly granted us within the City and Suburbs, but the Suburbs extending no farther then the Bills of Mortality, and all our other privileges reaching seven Miles round; we suppose the Intention of the Act was, that the exemption should reach as far as our Jurisdiction, and therefore pray it may be so Explained.

Bill read 7 June 1689 in House of Lords

ANSWERS to the OBJECTIONS against the COLLEGE-BILL



OBJECTION. *The Case of the President and 12 of the Ancient Fellows against others who have brought in the Bill in Parliament.*

Ans. That is, The President and 12 of the Ancient Fellows in a private Cabal, against the same President and the majority of the ancient Fellows, and 40 other Fellows assembled in Publick College.

Obj. The Persons who promote this Bill were chief Actors in surrendering the College Charter.

Ans. The Surrender of the late Charter was Subscribed by 35 of the ancient Fellows, of which Number were the now President and 10 of the Petitioners against this Bill; and by way of Ballot 23 of 27 of the Fellows then present gave their Vote for the said Surrender; nor do we know of any who promoted this Surrender, besides Sir Tho. Witherly, the then President. And so far were those Persons who promote this Bill, from being chief Actors in Surrendering the Charter, that great Endeavours were made to leave their Names out of the Charter of King James II. as Persons disaffected to the then Government; one of them having voted for Common-Council Men, who appeared against the Surrender of the City Charter.

Obj. And procured a New Charter from King James.

Ans. The College in Publick Meeting appointed 18 of the ancient Fellows, (of which number were the present President and 4 more of the Petitioners against the Bill) to act in relation to the new Charter, who met and resolved what useful Privileges they should desire to be inserted therein: as securing the Treasury and College Seal, settling Committees, Licensing Books relating to Physick and Surgery, &c.

Obj. The late Charter makes the Fellows to be only at the King's Pleasure.

Ans. This Clause was not desired, but forced upon us.

Obj. Forty new Fellows were imposed on the College by the new Charter, some of which were Papists and Foreigners.

Ans. Most of these new Fellows were Members of the College before, and examined, the rest Men of good Practice and approved Learning, residing in the Town, having taken their Degree of Doctors in our own or other Universities, and such as by our Acts of Parliament we had Power to admit, amongst whom there were only two Papists (that we know of) and the Queen Dowagers Physician, who are left out in this Bill, as they well know. And tho' they would pretend that these new Fellows were imposed upon them; yet 'tis so far from truth, that they do well know that their Names were given to the late Lord Chancellor by Sir Tho. Witherley then President, as Persons fitly qualified for their Learning and Experience to be Fellows of the College, and when 30 of these Fellows were admitted into the College, there were not fewer than 24 of the ancient Fellows present consenting to their admission, of which Number were the present President and five of the Petitioners against the College-Bill, who gave 10 s. a Man towards making a Feast to express their Joy for the advantage the College received by the encrease of their Number, &c. The College having hereby received about 1500 l. towards the Payment of a great Debt (contracted in great measure by the ill management of late Presidents and Elects) and enabled themselves to Pay the remainder in half the time they otherwise could.

Obj. The New Charter cost the College to Burton and Grayham above 200 l.

Ans. This Money was all disposed of and paid to Burton by the then President Sir Tho. Witherley, and Dr. Rogers now President, and then Treasurer of the College, who thereupon ought to answer for it, and there being about 30 l. more demanded by Burton of Sir Thomas Millington the present Treasurer, who thought it so Extravagant, that he absolutely refused to Pay it.

Obj. Some of the old Fellows were excluded by this Charter.

Ans. The Chancellor left out 4 by his Absolute Power, and we by our Application got them restored, having in the mean time consulted with them, and treated them as Fellows upon all occasions; and as a farther testimony of our respect to them, refused to put out a Catalogue during their Suspension, lest we should thereby have owned the Illegal and Arbitrary Proceedings of the Chancellor against them.

Obj. Arbitrary By-Laws were made upon the Admission of these new Fellows.

Ans. All our By-Laws were made upon great Deliberation for the good of the Publick and the College, pursuant to our Acts of Parliament; in the framing of which, some of these Petitioners were concerned, and at the confirming of them in two several publick Meetings (as our Statutes require) most of the Petitioners against this Bill were present. And as to those made after the admission of the new Fellows, they were such as added greater Penalties to enforce the due observation of the Moral Statutes of the College, obliged Treasurers to give Bond for the College Security, directed Auditors to be joyned with the Elects in passing the College Accounts, secured the College Seal from being applied to Writings, &c. without the consent of the Society, and advanced the Honor and Interest of our own Universities: nor do they any way relate to this Bill.

Obj. One of the Arbitrary By-Laws was, That no Member of the College should write Latin Directions; for the breach of which, Members were fined at will and pleasure.

Ans. This By-Law instanced was ballotted in two several Meetings, in the first it pass'd *Nemine contradicente*; in the second at a Months distance it was carried by 31, of 37. Which By-Law was, and still is thought necessary to prevent the mistakes too often committed by Apothecaries and their Servants, in translating Physicians Latin Directions, which have proved fatal to some of the King's Subjects. The Fine is certain by Statute, viz. 20 s. and not Arbitrary, being inflicted by the Censors who are upon Oath.

Obj. Divers Suits and Actions were comm'd, &c. by Virtue of the new Charter against Apothecaries and Surgeons.

Ans. All Suits whatsoever are comm'd by the Censors as the Laws of the Kingdom direct, nor has any Apothecary or Surgeon been sued since the new Charter (that we know of) by virtue of any new By-Law.

Obj. The Doctors who promote the Bill Petition'd a Committee of the House to Confirm King James's Charter.

Ans. The President and 11 of the ancient Fellows (as they call themselves) did secretly without the consent of the College present a Petition to the Committee of Grievances, the consequence of which had been the turning out of 40 new Fellows; whereupon (in open College) the same President and 55 Fellows (whereof 20 were of the ancient Corporation) did Sign and Seal a Petition for continuing the said Fellows, and the Privileges contained in the said Charter, having in a former College chosen a Committee to take care of them; after which, the President refusing to call a College (tho' requested by the principal Members thereof) the Vice-President and 40 of the Fellows (of which Number were 4 of the Elects, and above 20 ancient Fellows) made it their desire under their hands, that the forementioned Committee would bring in a Bill in Parliament, which accordingly they did; and when the President was forced to call a College to answer an Order of the House of Lords, He with two other of the Petitioners against the College-Bill, did agree in publick College, that this Committee should proceed in carrying on this Bill. In which there is nothing of King James's Charter; but only the Number of 80 Fellows, and the Treasurers giving Bond to the College; so that there is no pretence for all that Paragraph.

Obj. They added a Clause that the Censors might examine Persons upon Oath.

Ans. No such Clause in this Bill, as they acknowledge.

Obj. They added a Proviso, that the President and any 14 Fellows may make a Court to examine any Offences or Matters in the Society.

Ans. No such Proviso in the Bill.

Obj. The Sums or the greatest part received of the Fellows admitted by the new Charter was run out for obtaining the new Charter, and other Extravagancies.

Ans. The Money received of the Fellows admitted by the new Charter amounted to about 1500 l. This Charter cost the College (as they formerly owned) about 200 l. which was Paid by Sir Tho. Witherley and Dr. Rogers before any of these Fellows were Enter'd, and since their admission, Sir Tho. Millington, (the present Treasurer) has paid and expended 1900 l. towards Payment of Debts, the making a new Library, and repairing the College.

Obj. Most of the Debt the College was run into, was for Building the College.

Ans. When the whole College was finish'd, it was but in Debt 1350 l. which Sum by mis-management was in Eight years increased to 6000 l.

Obj. The Misfortune of Dr. Whistler was chiefly owing to the Promoters of this Bill.

Ans. We desire that may be examined, for the present President and Elects upon auditing Dr. Whistler's Accounts after he had received 2000 l. did make the College Debtor 384 l. 7 s. 7 d. to him, without taking any Security, or making any Entry of the said 2000 l. in the Treasury-Book, where they have also allowed him Interest advanced for the 2000 l. about 10 Months before it was due; to all which matter, and several other Mismanagements of some late Presidents and Elects, (such as entering Subscriptions of several Hundred Pounds in loose Papers without date of Day, Month or Year; giving a discharge of a small Sum never enter'd in the Treasury Book, which is insisted upon why the College should not be let into an account of 1200 l. neglecting to receive several Sums of Money owing to the College, appropriating others due to the College to their private use, violating the College Statutes, governing not according to the Laws of the College, but at will and pleasure, rediculing Solemn Oaths, withdrawing a College Writ when legally executed, and applying the College Seal to a publick Writing, without the knowledge of the College) Sir Tho. Millington and Dr. Goodall are willing to be heard.

Obj. By this new Charter of King James, and this new Bill, there are to be 16 Elects, which is an Infringement of Ancient Rights.

Ans. By K. C. 2. Charter, there were to be 10 Elects, by the Charter of K. J. 2. there were to be 12, and by this Bill 16, whereof 2 are of the Petitioners, one of which did act as an Elect by the Charter of K. J. 2. tho' told it was against an Act of Parliament; and so earnest was He then to defend this Charter, that He brought a Paper of Reasons to justify his Proceedings.

Obj. They turned out and displac'd whom they pleased, and made what Arbitrary By-Laws they thought fit.

Ans. There has been none hitherto so turned out or displac'd, nor will be, unless they deserve it by the Judgment of the majority of the College, nor can any Officers be chosen but in the same Method; And as for the Arbitrary By-Laws here complained of, they are such as were formerly mention'd.

Obj. A Laboratory or Apothecaries Shop is to be set up to make their own Physick, &c.

Ans. The Laboratory was made at the first Building of the College, and it was lately order'd by a Publick Decree thereof, that it should be fitted up for the preparing Medicines for the Poor, to be given them *Gratis*, in pursuance of a former Vote for giving their Advice in like manner, which was the publick Design of the Laboratory.

Obj. This Bill will hinder the good Correspondence which should be maintained betwixt the College and Apothecaries and Surgeons.

Ans. We all desire a good Correspondence with Apothecaries and Surgeons, they keeping within their due Bounds; but we have very good reason to believe that these Gentlemen who oppose this Bill, and the Publick good of the College, do it with a design to ingratiate themselves thereby with the Apothecaries, so that they may be by them recommended to Patients; and that they might still continue in open Contempt and Defiance of the wholesome and good Government of their Society.

As to what is Objected that the College is a Monopoly, It is a great Mistake, because the Number of Lisentiates is unlimited, the College having never refused to receive any Person into that Order who hath given any tolerable account of his Ability (before the Censors of the College, who are upon Oath) to do any Service to the King's Subjects, tho' it be but in some particular Diseases.

The OATH taken by the Censors, who are the Examiners of the College, before the President and the College, upon the day of their admission into their Office.

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YOU shall Swear that you will not consent to admit any Person into the College, but such, whom without any favour or affection you shall judge to be sufficiently qualified, both for his Learning and Morals. Nor will you approve either of any Person, or of any Medicine, for Reward, Intreaty, or Favour. And that in all things else you will diligently do your duty, as God shall help you, and the Holy Gospels.

Admitted, 96

The STATUTE concerning the Admission of such as are to be Licensed to Practise Physick.

BEcause several Persons in this City, do Practise Physick; whom we judge not so fit to be admitted into the number of Fellows, or Candidates, either because they are Foreigners, or have not taken the Degree of Doctor, or are not sufficiently Learned, or not of that Age and Gravity that is requisite, or for the like Reasons; and yet may be Serviceable to the Commonwealth, and the health of the Subject, at least in some Cases: Concerning these, We Decree; That after due Examination and Approbation of the President and Censors, they shall have License to Practise.

For We judge it reasonable that the College should admit all Persons to Practise, whom upon Examination they shall find duly qualify'd; lest our College should be lookt upon as a Monopoly.

The OATH taken by the Censors, who are the
Examiners of the College, before the President
and the College, upon the day of their admis-
sion into their Office.

YOU shall swear that you will not consent to admit any
Person into the College, but such, whom without any
favour or affection you shall judge to be sufficiently qualified,
both for his Learning and Morals. Nor will you approve ei-
ther of any Person, or of any Medicine, for Remedy, Surgery,
or Favour. And that in all things else you will diligently do
your duty, as God shall help you, and the Holy Gospel.



The STATUTE concerning the Admission of
such as are to be Licensed to Practice Physick.

BEFORE we admit any Person into this City, as Practise Physick;
we must first judge whether he be fit to be admitted into the num-
ber of Fellows, or Candidates, either because they are
Foreigners, or have not taken the Degree of Doctor, or are
not sufficiently Learned, or not of good Age and Gravity, that
is requisite, or for the like Reasons; and yet may be ser-
viceable to the Commonwealth, and the benefit of the Subject.
We desire; That
after the Examination and Approbation of the President and
Censors, they shall have Licence to Practise.
For We judge it reasonable that the College should admit
all Persons to Practise, whom upon Examination they shall
find sufficiently qualified. Let our College should be look upon as

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THE
CASE
OF THE
COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS LONDON,
Wherein they are DEFENDANTS,

In a Writ of Error retornable in Parliament, brought by one William Rose an Apothecary in London, on a Judgment obtained against him by the College in Her Majesty's Court of Queen's-Bench, for practising Physick within Seven Miles of London without Licence.

THE College of Physicians observing that their Forbearance to prosecute the *Apothecaries* who practis'd Physick, was so far abused by them, as to be interpreted a Submission, that the *Apothecaries* had a Right so to do, and that every *Apothecary* in the Town pretended to undertake even the most dangerous Diseases; they thought it time to stop this growing Evil, looking upon themselves to be under an indispensable Obligation of performing that Trust which first the Letters Patents of King *Henry 8.* and afterwards the Legislature of this Kingdom had reposed in them.

In pursuance of which Trust, they gave Directions for the bringing an Action against Mr. *Rose* an *Apothecary*, for practising Physick within 7 Miles of *London*, without having a Licence from the President and College of *Physicians*, contrary to the Letters Patents dated *Septemb. 23. 10 H. 8.* and Act of Parliament of 14 and 15 *H. 8. c. 5.* confirming the said Letters Patents, whereby for the preserving the Happiness of the People, and for the preventing the Mischiefs which then began to arise by the Boldness of ill men who pretended to Physick, whereby many Mischiefs had happened to the Credulous and Ordinary People, in imitation of the good Institution of Foreign Nations, certain Physicians in the said Letters Patents and Act of Parliament mentioned, and all others of the Faculty of Physick then of and in *London*, were incorporated by the Name of the *President and College or Commonalty of the Faculty of Physick, London*, and were thereby by that Name impowered to plead or be impleaded; and it was enacted, That no Person should within the said City or 7 Miles in compass thereof exercise Physick, unless thereto Licensed by the said President and Commonalty for the time being, by Letters Patents under their Common Seal, under the Penalty of payment of 5 *l.* for every Month he should so exercise the said Faculty of Physick; one Moiety thereof to be to the King, the other to the President and College.

To this Action Mr. *Rose* pleaded the General Issue; and the Cause coming to be tried by *Nisi Prius* in *Middlesex*, the Jury found a special Verdict; to wit,

They found the said Letters Patents of King *H. 8.* and Act of Parliament 14 and 15 *H. 8. c. 5.* that confirms them at large, as set out in the Declaration.

A

Then

Then they find, That the Defendant *Rose*, for the space of 7 Years and more before the Action brought, being an *Apothecary* and Freeman of *London*, one *John Seale* being sick, sent to him for Medicines fit and proper to recover him of his Sickneſs, and that the Defendant never being Licensed by the President and Commonalty aforeſaid, to exerciſe the ſaid Faculty of Phyſick, without Advice or Direction of a Phyſician, and without any Fee for Advice by him taken, claimed or demanded, at his Houſe in *London*, for the ſpace of a Month before the exhibiting the Plaintiffs Bill, and within the time in the Declaration mentioned, at the Requeſt of the ſaid *John Seale*, to make and compoſe Medicines proper for his Diſtemper, made up and compounded divers Medicines, viz. *Boliſ's*, *Electuaries*, and *Juleps*, and them to the ſaid *John Seale*, ſo being ſick within 7 Miles of *London*, to wit, at the Pariſh of *St. Martins in the Fields*, did ſell and deliver as proper to be drank and received for his Diſtemper.

Then the Jury found the Statute of 34 *H. 8. c. 8.* which Statute, after a recital of 3 *H. 8. c. 11.* and how ſeveral Perſons had been proſecuted by the Surgeons for curing outward Sores, &c. does thenceforth Enact, That it ſhall be lawful for any Perſon to cure outward Sores notwithstanding that Statute of 3 *H. 8. c. 11.*

But whether the ſaid Mr. *Rose* did praſtiſe Phyſick within the Intent of the Letters Patents and Act of Parliament, the Jury pray'd the Advice of the Court.

This Special Verdict was argued three ſeveral times by Council at the *Queen's Bench Barr*, and laſt *Michaelmas-Term*, after great Conſideration, all the Judges unanimoſly gave Judgment for the College, to wit, That theſe Facts did amount to praſtiſing Phyſick within the meaning of the Act of Parliament.

On which Judgment Mr. *Rose* has brought a Writ of Error in Parliament, and has aſſigned the general Errors, to which the President and College have pleaded, There is no Error.

If theſe Facts don't amount to praſtiſing Phyſick, 'tis expected Mr. *Rose* ſhew what is (which 'tis humbly conceived will be very difficult for him to do) for that ſeems to be the only Queſtion that can ariſe on this Special Verdict, tho' the *Apothecaries* have omitted no Pains nor Opportunities to aſſert, by themſelves or their Emiſſaries, That this Action has another Aim in it than the Point in difference, and that moſt pernicious Conſequences attend it: For they Object,

Objeſt. 1. If the *Apothecaries* may give no Phyſick but by the preſcript of a *Phyſician*, then *Servants* and the poorer ſort in general would many of them be loſt for want of proper Remedies, ſeeing they are not able to give a *Phyſician* his Fee.

Anſ. This Objection never had any Foundation; for as appears by ſeveral Orders of the College, its Members were always enjoyned to give advice to the Poor gratis, and that not only to ſuch as could come to them for it; but every *Phyſician* in his reſpective Neighbourhood, is obliged to viſit the Sick-Poor at their own Lodgings. And when theſe Orders were obſerved not to have their full intended effect, becauſe of the high Prices that the *Apothecaries* commonly demanded for the Remedies preſcribed, whereby the Poor were deterr'd from conſulting the *Phyſician* for fear of the Charge of the Phyſick, the College (after the *Apothecaries* reſuſal to afford Phyſick to the Poor at a more moderate Rate than the Rich paid for it) by a Joynt Stock erected ſeveral Diſpenſaries in the Town, where after the *Phyſicians* have given their Advice gratis, the Patients may have the Phyſick preſcribed for a third part (or leſs generally) of what the *Apothecaries* uſed to exact for it: by which Expedient many Hundreds as well *Servants*, as other Perſons of mean condition, every week receive their Cures at a very ſmall Expence, and without one Farthing profit to the *Phyſicians*.

So that if the *Apothecaries* ſhould now lay any ſtreſs upon this Objection, many thouſand Poor Patients who every Year receive charitable Relief from the College-*Phyſicians* and the Diſpenſaries, will more than ſuffice to ſhew the weakneſs of it. And *Seale* himſelf in this Caſe of *Rose*, may ſerve for an evident inſtance how ill grounded this Objection is. For when *Rose* had given him Phyſick for 14 Months, to his great expence, and left him worſe than he found him, *Seale* was Cur'd by Medicines from the College-Diſpenſary under the Charge of 40 s.

And 'tis preſumed, no *Phyſician* is ſo ungentile and ungrateful, as to reſuſe to viſit all the ſick *Servants* gratis in ſuch Families where he is *Phyſician* in ordinary.

Objeſt. 2. It is conceived, that the *Apothecaries* ought to have leave to praſtiſe at leaſt in *Sudden* Caſes, as *Apoplexies*, &c. which require ſpeedy aſſiſtance, and cannot wait the coming of a *Doctor*.

Anſ. In

Ans. In such Cases necessity requires, that not only *Apothecaries* but any other Person should do his best to relieve his Neighbour in his extremity, and they may do it without incurring the Penalty of the Law; but there is no Reason why the *Apothecaries* should under that pretence be permitted to undertake, at leisure, all dangerous Diseases, when a Skilful *Physician* may be as quickly had as they, which is the Case in this City, where an able *Physician* may be as soon called as an *Apothecary*.

Object. 3. It seems necessary for the publick good, that the *Apothecaries* should be permitted to Practise in *Slight* Cases; for it would be very Chargeable to the Subject upon every small Indisposition to be obliged to give a Fee to a Doctor for his Advice.

Ans. In small or common Indispositions, the Patients themselves are usually their own Physicians, and will of course send for any Medicine of which there hath been common Experience for their Cure; All which the *Apothecary* may lawfully make up and sell.

But for the *Apothecary* to have leave to judge of beginning Diseases, whether they are slight or no, and to order Medicines for the same, will prove both *Dangerous* to the Subject, and often more *Chargeable* too. *Dangerous*, because the most malignant Diseases usually begin with seemingly inconsiderable Symptoms, as perhaps a Cold or small Head-ach; so that many, even discreet People, are too often catch'd thereby, believing they ayle no great matter, the Malignity many times not discovering it self in its proper Colours till after some Days. Now an *Apothecary* cannot judge of such Diseases, whether they are like to prove *Dangerous* or not, because he is not bred to have suitable Skill, nor has given proof before Competent Judges that he has so; and therefore the management thereof ought not to be left to his Judgment. *Chargeable*, because let the Disease be never so slight, the *Apothecary* will be sure to prescribe enough; and if he should mistake the Disease, then that Distemper which by the discreet Advice of a *Physician* might by one proper Medicine have been cut up by the Roots at the beginning, now runs out into great length to the extreme hazard and great Charge of the Patient. And this is very often the event of an *Apothecaries* being first called in; for their general Practice is at first dash to give one of their Cordials, wherein there never fails to be good store of *Opium*, whereby whilst they please their Patient and his Friends with giving him some present rest and ease, they at the same time fix the Disease, increase the Malignity, and so far confound the Symptoms, as to make it difficult, even for a well skilled *Physician*, to distinguish truly the *Species* and *Genius* of the Distemper.

But in Fact the true Reason why the *Apothecaries* insist upon leave to Practise in *slight* Cases is, That under that pretence they may slide themselves into Practice in *all*; which if permitted, would soon discourage the Faculty of Physick throughout this Kingdom, deprive the Gentry of one of the Professions by which their Younger Sons might honourably subsist, and be a great Detriment to the Universities.

If the mischiefs be considered that daily hapned before the granting the said Letters Patents, and passing the Act (as is recited in the Preface thereof) by the too great Liberty of Practising Physick, and the dangers into which the People too often fell, which are thereby prevented, by restraining unskilful Persons from intermeddling in those things which they do not understand, 'tis to be hoped their Lordships will be induced to allow these Letters Patents, and this Act of Parliament their full Legal effect, in order to suppress Quacks and Empiricks, for the Security of all the Queens Subjects in general, but more especially the common People, who as they have always been most imposed on by illiterate Pretenders to skill in Physick, so they were principally designed to be secured from such Practisers by the wise Provision of that Act of Parliament.

And therefore it is humbly hoped Your Lordships will Affirm the Judgment.

Fran. Brown.

C A S E

O F T H E

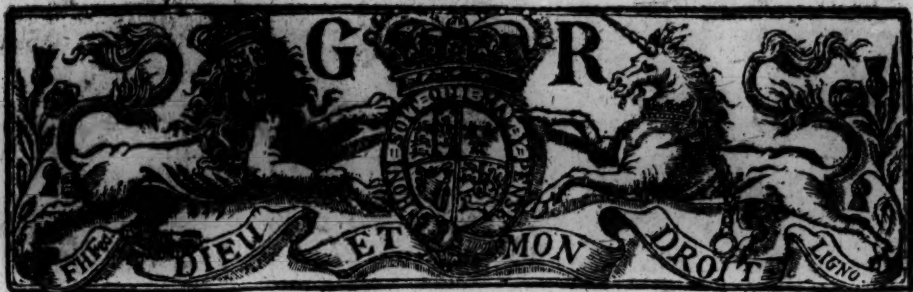
College of Physicians, Defendants,

On a Writ of Error,

B R O U G H T

By William Rose an Apothecary:

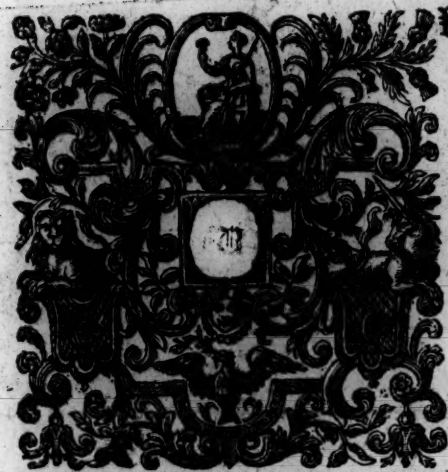
To be Argued at the Barr of the
House of Lords, on the 15th
Day of this Instant *March.*



By the King,
A P R O C L A M A T I O N,

Commanding Apothecaries to follow the Dispensatory lately compiled by the College of Physicians of *London*.

GEORGE R.



Whereas nothing is more likely to be of Fatal Consequence to the Healths and Lives of Our Subjects, than the ill Compounding or Making up of Medicines, to be Administred to Persons afflicted with Sicknes, contrary to the Prescriptions of their Physicians, besides that a gross Deceit thereby would be put upon the Patients: And whereas there has been compiled, in the Latin Tongue, by the College of Physicians of London, a Book Intituled, *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*, prescribing and directing Apothecaries the General Forms of Dispensing and Compounding all Sorts of Medicines, Distilling Oyls and Waters, and making such like Extracts, together with the true Weights and Measures, by which they ought to be made; which Book, through the great Care and Industry of the said College, has been lately Revised and Amended, and is now Perfected, and ready to be Published, and is a Work which will greatly tend to the Publick Good of Our Subjects, by preventing all Deceits, Differences, Varieties, and Uncertainties in Making or Compounding of the Medicines, and Distilling of the Oyls or Waters therein mentioned, if, for the future, the Manner and Form prescribed by the said Book should be generally and solely practised by Apothecaries, and others, in their Compositions of the said Medicines, and Distillations of the said Waters or Oyls, &c. We therefore being desirous to provide in all Cases for the Common Good of Our People, and being perswaded the Establishing the General Use of the said Book may tend to the Prevention of such Deceits in the Making and Compounding Medicines, wherein the Lives and Healths of Our Subjects are so highly concerned, have, by and with the Advice of Our Privy-Council, thought fit to Issue this Our Royal Proclamation, Notifying to all Apothecaries and others concerned, to the Intent they may not pretend Ignorance thereof, that the said Book, called *Pharmacopœia Londinensis* is perfected, and ready to be Published. And We therefore strictly Require, Charge, and Command all and singular Apothecaries and others, whose Business it is to compound Medicines or distilled Oyls or Waters, or make other Extracts within any part of Our Kingdom of Great Britain called England, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, that they and every of them, immediately after the said *Pharmacopœia Londinensis* shall be printed and published, do not compound, or make any Medicine or Medicineable Receipt or Prescription, or distil any Oyl or Waters, or make other Extracts, that are or shall be in the said *Pharmacopœia Londinensis* mentioned or named, in any other manner or form than is or shall be directed, prescribed, and set down by the said Book, and according to the Weights and Measures that are or shall be therein limited, except it shall be by the Special Direction or Prescription of some Learned Physician in that behalf. And We do hereby Publish and Declare that the Offenders to the Contrary shall not only incur Our just Displeasure, but be proceeded against for such their Contempt and Offences, according to the utmost Severities of Law.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Fifth Day of March, 17th. In the Seventh Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

REASONS

On BEHALF of the

APOTHECARIES BILL:

Humbly Submitted to the Consideration of this present Parliament.

In Answer to the City of London's Petition against the said Bill.

Bill read
19 Dec 1694

3 Jan. 1695

H E Apothecaries finding it very inconsistent, not only with their particular private Interest, but *Dangerous* to their respective Patients, *in Person* to serve those several Parish, Ward, and Leet Offices, and on Juries (to all which they are subject) in that they *then* could not so well attend either in their respective *Shops* for the making and duly preparing their Medicines, nor on their *Patients* whilst either the Doctor gave his Prescriptions, or the Circumstances of their Patients required it. They did therefore generally *Fine* to be exempted from such *Personal Services*.

But perceiving that the *Charge* of such Exemptions was very Expensive, and knowing that the Profession of the *Common and Civil Law* (in *All* their Branches) were excused from such Services, and that the *Physicians and Chirurgeons* were by particular *Acts of Parliament* discharged from the like; and believing (and hoping to prove) that the *Reasons* for the same Exemptions of Apothecaries were as great (if not greater) than for the Discharge of any of those, They did therefore (with all humble Submission) endeavour to procure a Bill for that purpose; the

reasonableness whereof may appear from these following (amongst many other) Considerations.

First, The Apothecaries time is so very precarious, that they have no certain *Vacation*, no not in any Hours of the Night, (appointed by God and Nature for a general Rest) for being often called upon at *all times*, both Night and Day, either to prepare Medicines, according to the Doctors Prescriptions, or to attend on their Patients on some particular Distempers, and upon *all* occasions on the Poorest sort, who have scarce any Money for Food, and none for Physicians or Physick; for which reason it is not, with humble Submission,

Secondly, Consistent with the common Benefit of Mankind that the Apothecaries should in *Person* serve in either of the before Offices or Duties; for whilst they attend such Services, their *Personal Attendance*, either in their *Shops* for the sudden preparing some particular Medicines, or on their Patients upon some certain *Exigencies*, or on the Poorest sort, upon *all*, may and often doth appear so very requisite, that the neglect thereof would be the Loss of the Patients.

Thirdly, The Reason given by the 32. Hen. 8. cap. 40. for the exempting Physicians from those several Duties, holds (with due Submission) in a greater degree good for the granting Apothecaries the same Immunities. — The preamble of that Statute in substance sets forth, That by the then Law, Physicians were Compelled to Serve in the before-mentioned Offices, by reason whereof, they could not give their *Personal Attendance* on the Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty, in their respective sicknesses, as the exigencies of the Sick did necessarily require. — Now considering how often the Apothecary Attends the greatest in Quality when Sick, and all Ranks and Degrees of men in their respective Distempers, and to the Poorest he must either in Charity not only go, but give his Medicines, or they would Perish. It is supposed to need no proof that the Apothecaries Attendance on the Sick (in *All* cases considered) takes up much more of his time, than the Physicians spend upon the like occasions.

Fourthly, Not only Lawyers, but all Attorneys and Clerks of Offices are excused by Common Law from serving in either of the before Instances: And if it so happen that any Attorney or Clerk either is (or stands in danger of being) chosen to any of those Offices, the Court to which he belongs grants him a *Writ of Privilege* (directed to such whom it may concern) Commanding them that they excuse such Attorney or Clerk not only from that particular Office to which they endeavour to chuse him, but from all other Publick Offices; and that they chuse some other fit Person to those Employments. The Reason given in such Writs of Privilege, is to this effect; viz. That those Persons by the Duty of their Professions being obliged to attend that Court to which they belong, in the Prosecution or Defence of their respective Clients Causes, it would extremely tend to the common Prejudice of the King's Subjects, that those men should be called off from such their Profession, to those common Offices that any else can as well serve. Now the Preservation of Property, and the procuring Satisfaction for Damage sustained (for which the Lawyers Profession is instituted) cannot (in the nature of things considered) justly claim greater Privilege than this Bill would enact for such whose Employments it is to remove Sicknesses and Pain (two Adversaries more dreaded by, and hurtful to Mankind, than any the Attorneys can defend us from). Of all Natural Evils, Pain and Sickness (next to Death) are esteemed the greatest; nay, sometimes in exchange for those this is desired. Health (of all Natural Blessings the most valuable) Mankind are daily preserved in, and recovered to, by Physical Prescriptions; and therefore a Profession instituted for those most Noble and Inestimable Purposes, may reasonably hope for all those proper Encouragements and reasonable Exemptions.

It is commonly objected by the Petitioners, That the Apothecaries may be excused from their Personal Services by their Fining (or procuring a Deputy); which Fines the Petitioners pretend are expended in the Relief of the Poor, or some other Publick Services.

Were those Fines employed to the Purposes pretended, there then were greater Reasons for Fining, than now in truth there is: For in fact that which is here said to be laid out in those Charitable and Publick Services, is generally (in the greatest part thereof) spent upon the Rich [the Vestry-men]; who in Luxurious Treats defraud both Poor and Publick. But farther, It is humbly conceived, That

Wheresoever it is not consistent with the Interest of the Publick, that a Profession should (in PERSONAL SERVICES) be incumbered with those common Offices (most of which any man else may as well serve) There it is against all Equity, that the Profession should fine.

And this last Objection will appear the more unreasonable, if what is naturally implied therein, be plainly express'd (viz.)

That it is fit this Profession should pay their fines, that they may the better serve the Common Interest of Mankind: The last Objection holds as strong against Lawyers, Attorneys, Physicians, and Surgeons, all which are now exempted, for they may Fine off, or find a Deputy; but for the Considerations before-mentioned, neither is thought reasonable.

The Petition pretends, That should this Bill pass into a Law, the City of London will be Greatly concerned in the Consequences thereof.

I must confess this Petition holds true in the Letter, but not in the Intention of the Petitioners; for the Health of those that are well (in the Prevention of Sickness) and the Recovery of such as are Sick, are Greatly concern'd that this Bill should be enacted: But I am too short-sighted to foresee the least (comparative) Ill Consequences to the City by the passing this Bill. Had I not read the Bill, but was to judge the Prejudice, from this Petition, and the great Opposition that is thereby made, I could not guess less than 10000 l. per annum would be the Loss this great and rich City would sustain by the passing this Bill. But when I reflect on the real Damage to be by the City sustained, if this Bill passes into an Act, I stand amaz'd at the Opposition. For there not being above 188 Apothecaries within the Precincts of London, (and so not two to a Parish, within the City Limits, there being 113 Parishes) the most this City would get by these mens Fining is not above a Hundred Pound per An. Communibus Annis; and consequently the Charge to the City would not exceed that Sum, if the desired Exemption was granted.

And whether only the City Apothecaries should bear that Charge that they may the better serve the City in its Sickness, or the City in general who reap the Benefit of their Constant Services in their Profession, must be Humbly submitted to the great Wisdom of this Honourable Parliament.

The passing this Bill would be an ill President, and occasion other Professions and Trades to endeavour for the like Exemptions.

There is not the least shadow of Reason for any other Profession or Trade (by Law not already freed from those Duties) to be exempted from

the same, by the neglect of the Apothecaries in their Profession many of their Patients may perish.

It is a Rule in Law, and grounded on the Reason of things, That every thing ought to be respected according to its Worthiness. Life and Liberty above the Possessions of men: Wherefore the Common Law having given (as before observed) Large Exemptions to a certain Profession engaged in the Defence of Property, 'tis reasonably hop'd, That Statute-Law will in this Instance now grant (what for the like Cause in a less degree it hath formerly given) as great Privileges in order to the Preservation of Life.

There is a standing common Maxim in Law, Ubi est eadem ratio, &c. Where there is the same Reason there ever is the same Law: Seeing therefore the Reason the Law gives for the Discharge of Physicians, Lawyers, &c. (viz. The General Interest of the Publick) concludes (with due Submission) much stronger for the Exemptions by this Bill desired, It is humbly hop'd (notwithstanding the present Unreasonable Opposition) That the Bill under the present Consideration of this Honourable Parliament, may pass into a Law.

REASONS
FOR THE
Apothecaries BILL.

The Apothecaries Reply to the City's Printed Reasons against Their Bill.

Humbly Submitted to the Consideration of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled.

FIRST, It is alledg'd against the Bill, That the Ground thereof is False; viz. That the Apothecaries serving Parish, Ward, and Leet-Offices, takes up so much of their Time, that they cannot perform their Trust in their Trade, or attend their Patients according to their Duty.
Answer, This Suggestion had been indeed False, could those several Offices have been executed without employing any time therein. 'Tis suggested, That the Duty of (and the only Trust reposed in) the Apothecaries, is to make and compound their Medicines, and then to carry or send them by their respective Servants (as other Tradesmen do).

Answer, It were for the Ease and Interest of the Apothecaries to wish, that their Attendance were never required, and that the Necessity of the Case did never dispense with their administering Physick without a Physician's Prescription: But it is so **Notorious** in Fact as it needs no Proof, That did not the Apothecaries in Charity Give to many both their Attendance and Physick, some Thousands would perish, seeing their unhappy Incapacity can pay for neither.

This is not alledg'd to plead for a Liberty of Practice, but only to expose the evident Falsity of the Suggestion: And it's presum'd, scarce any that oppose this Bill would employ that Apothecary who should only send his Servants, refusing in Person to visit, whilst he was under a Physical Prescription.

Secondly, Whereas it is suggested, That most of the Offices in the Bill mentioned may be executed by Deputy:

Answer, This is equally Chargeable with Fining: And if the Personal Attendance of this Profession in those Offices is not consistent with the Common Interest, It's humbly submitted to the Great Wisdom of this Right Honourable House, Whether it's reasonable that the Professors should be thus charged; for that is in effect, with humble Submission, obliging this Profession to buy an Exemption for a General Good. Which (with all due Submission) it may be hop'd this Honourable Parliament will now Grant without Price. For in none of those Laws, Statutes, or Customs, that have (for a General Good) exempted Lawyers both Common and Civil, Attorneys, Proctors, &c. or Physicians and Surgeons, was it thought equitable to oblige any of those Professions, by fines or other Impositions, to buy such Exemptions. Neither was it in any of the above Instances thought proper (upon giving such Exemptions to any of the before-mention'd Professions) to disable any of those Professors from such Common Rights (as Voting) in any Election whatsoever; that being depriving men of a Right which all degrees of men in some respect enjoy. Neither (with all due Submission) would those Laws have seem'd consistent with themselves, that should in one part have given an Immunity or Privilege to a Profession, whose very Professors by the same Statute should be punish'd by being depriv'd of a Common Right. And this without any Offence by them committed; unless it can be said to be a Crime for men to receive such Benefits as the Legislators (for the Good of Mankind) think fit to give.

It is suggested, That the Apothecaries are Ambitious of several Offices of Honour and Profit, in which as much of their Time is spent, as in those they would now be exempted from.

Answer, There are not above Eight Apothecaries Common Council-men; but One (at present) an Alderman's Deputy; but One in the Lieutenancy; not exceeding Two Captains in Commission, in the City of London; none of which was by them sought.

As for their spending some Time in Electing Lord-Mayor, &c. those Elections are very seldom, and so but a small part of their Time therein spent: And being in them a voluntary Act, it's never done to the Neglect of their Patients. But it is quite otherwise in those Offices which positively require their Personal Service.

Thirdly, 'Tis Objected, That the Apothecaries have not the same Reasons for Exemptions as the Physicians, whose Personal Attendance is required, and they cannot act by Proxy.

Answer, 'Tis confel'd that Physicians must Act in Person: And it is as manifest Truth that the Apothecaries do, even to the spending much more time therein than the Physician doth; and (as before-observed) in a thousand Instances must, (where the Physicians can't be paid, and for that reason generally are not sent for) or the Patients must perish. And which of these two spend most time on their Patients (with humble Submission) most deserve an Exemption.

Some of the Learned'st and Eminent'st Physicians knowing the grounds of this Bill to be true, have industriously promoted the Passing thereof; for which the Apothecaries think themselves in gratitude bound to make their publick acknowledgments.

Fourthly, 'Tis asserted that the Fines for Offices by Act of Common Council are forbid to be applied to Feasting, &c.

Answer, This very Prohibition proves the before-common Abuses of those Fines; and it can plainly be proved, that notwithstanding that Act (in the greatest part of them) they are still mispent in luxurious Treats.

Fifthly, As for the Universal Exemption of all Apothecaries throughout the Kingdom by those Reasons complained of:

Answer, In this the City seem officiously to Oppose what all other parts of England (by their silence) may be presumed to desire as a common good; for upon first reading this Bill, the grounds thereof, and the benefits thereby, were thought so reasonable and advantageous, that a worthy Member of the House of Commons Mov'd the Exemption might extend to all Parts of England. This motion was so well approv'd of, that the Bill was immediately alter'd to its now latitude.

Sixthly, 'Tis Objected, That the present Exemptions from Offices are already too many, and that such Immunities tend to the great Oppression of the Subject, especially the poorer sort.

Answer, There are not above Three hundred thirty seven Apothecaries within the Bills of Mortality; and modestly speaking, there are about One hundred and thirty thousand houses, as is presumed upon a Critical calculation (notwithstanding what the City Reasons hath said to the contrary): So that there is but one Apothecary to near four hundred Families, and above Two thousand persons to an Apothecary within those Limits.

Now admitting that the Apothecaries Abused Fines for Offices, Communibus Annis, come to One hundred Pounds per Ann. (which is the most they would amount to) the Forgiving those Mis-spent Fines would not be One farthing yearly charge to each of the above-Number of Houses: For 130 thousand Farthings comes to 135 l. 8 s. and 4d. And how very Oppressive this desired Exemption would thus prove, deserves the Consideration of the Objectors, before they made this Groundless Suggestion.

But admitting that there were not above the One half of the before-Number of Houses within the Bills of Mortality, then the Charge would not amount to a farthing half farthing per Annum, to each House: And what Master of a Family doth so little regard his Health, as not rather to pay that Inconsiderable Charge, than that his Apothecary (by any of those Common Offices) should be engaged, when nothing less than the saving his own (or some of his Families) Life, necessarily requires his Attendance.

It is pretended that no Reason can be assign'd for Exempting Apothecaries from Offices, &c. but may with as much colour be given for any other Occupation concerned about the necessities of Life.

Ans. As for Bakers, Brewers, Butchers, &c. the Masters in those Trades work very little, their men doing all under them, and so they in their Persons are much at leisure, and consequently may well (without any publick prejudice) serve in Offices; but otherwise in the case of Apothecaries, where the Master's Attendance is desired by all Patients, and their own Eyes necessarily required to see most of their Medicines faithfully prepared. — Besides if any other Traders neglect their Trade, the prejudice tends only to their private Property, whereas by the neglect of the Apothecary the Patients would many times Perish.

And whereas these Gentlemen alledge that the Poorer sort will be most grieved by Passing this Bill: It's humbly conceived, That those will receive the greatest Benefits by the Passing thereof. For the Apothecaries not being deprived of any part of their Time or Money [by Services or Fines] upon the account of any of those Troublesome or Fineable Offices, They will be then more at leisure and the better able to bestow both their Visits and Medicines on the Poorer Sort.

Now whether the Apothecaries Only should be charged with this 100 l. per Ann. in their Fines for their Exemption, or the One hundred and thirty thousand Families (that within the Bills of Mortality receive the Advantages of their due undisturb'd Attendance on their Profession), insensibly bear this Charge, is at present under the mature Consideration of this August and Right Honourable Assembly: To whose great Wisdom the Premises are most humbly submitted.

bill read 19 Dec 1694.

REASONS Humbly Offered against Passing the BILL,
For Exempting Apothecaries from Serving the Offices of
Constable, Scavenger, and other Parish and Ward-Offices.

K. England - Will 14 - 1694

17. 6. 1.

I. **T**HE BILL is founded upon Untrue Suggestions in the Preamble, (Viz.)
That their Serving Parish, Ward and Leet-Offices, takes up so much of their
Time, that they cannot perform their Trust in their Trade, nor Attend their
Patients according to their Duty.

Whereas their Trust in their Trade is only to Make up and Compound, by
themselves and Servants, such Medicines as are Prescribed by the Physician, or
Directed by the Dispensatory; And what they do more, than this, is besides their
14 & 15 H. 8. cap. 5. Duty and Trust, and not allowed by Law: For by the Statute of 14 & 15 H. 8. cap. 5.
and by an Ordinance of the Colledge of Physicians, the Apothecaries are prohibited
to Administer, Advise or Prescribe Physick, under a Penalty. And the Statute of
32 H. 8. cap. 40. doth not Intrust the Apothecaries with the Judgment of their Drugs
and Wares; but Ordains that Four Physicians shall be Yearly Sworn to Search and
Try them, and to burn and destroy such as they shall not find good. And their
Duty is, To carry and send Medicines and their Wares to their Customers and
Patients, as other Tradefmen do; which is generally done by their Servants, with a
Direction in Writing only thereunto affixed.

II. The Apothecaries Proceedings, in Endeavouring to Obtain this BILL, is very
Unequal and partial:

For by their Bill, they would be Excused their Service of Parish and Ward Offices,
(Viz.) Churchwardens, Overseers of the Poor, Constables, Scavengers, and Quest-Men,
which are of great Necessity and for Common Good, and seldom or never happen
to any Man more than Once, which they may Execute either by themselves, or
Deputies. For the Parish Offices, as Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor, are
Executed at such Times as they themselves Appoint; and may be, and are Executed
as well by Some as by All, in Ease of each other: And the Ward Offices, as Constable
and Scavenger, They may serve either by Themselves or by a Deputy; And such
See Style's Reports, fo. 362. Custom has been by Rolls, Chief Justice, Adjudg'd good, who did provide One to
Serve for him in his Turn.

And yet the Apothecaries Seek and Serve such Offices as require much greater
Attendances, and must be Executed in Person, and not by a Deputy; as Aldermens
Deputies, Common-Council Men, Governors of Hospitals, Commissioners of Lieutenancy,
and Sewers, and Military Offices; and are as Busy in the Elections of Lord Mayor,
Aldermen, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Auditors of the Cities Accompts, Bridge-Masters, and
other Officers: And their Care of their Patients is not so prevalent, as to Induce
them to quit, or not to seek such Employments, as make either for their Honour or
Interest. Which evidently shews, The Apothecaries Design is not to save their Time, but
their Money, in providing a Deputy; and to put the Trouble and Charge upon their poor
Neighbours, that they may reap the Benefit of their Neighbors Trouble and Expence.

III. The Apothecaries have not the same Reason to be Excus'd from Parish and Ward-
Offices, as the Physicians have: For that the Physicians must Personally Attend their
Patients, and Exercise their Faculty; and cannot do it by Others, as the Apothecaries
may, and do.

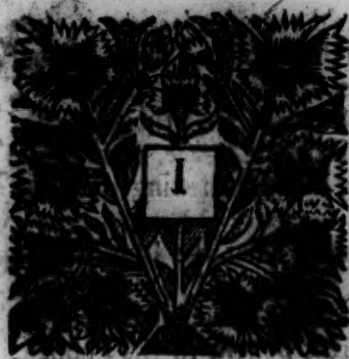
IV. The Fines pretended to be taken for Excuse, are never Demanded of any; but
sometimes at the Desire of such Persons as are Excused, Fines are taken and applied
to the Publick Uses of their respective Wards and Parishes, and not otherwise;
And are expressly forbid by Common-Council, to be applied to Feasting, or any such
Uses, as the Apothecaries in their CASE pretend.

V. The Exemption desired by this BILL, Extends to all other Towns and Corporations in
England, where the Apothecaries that would be Excused from Offices are (in proportion
to Others, who are liable to Serve these Offices) as Numerous as they are in London.

VI. Note, The Exemptions from Parish and Ward-Offices within the City of London,
are such and so many already, that there is rather need of a Law to oblige Others
to Serve these Offices either in Person or by Deputy, for the Common Good, (especially
at this Time, when Taxes and Offices are so many) rather than Excuse more; Which
tends to the great Oppression of the Subject but more particularly of the Meaner sort.

REASONS

The Apothecaries BILL.



It was little expected by the Colledge of Physicians, that after () they had openly declared in their Publick Assembly, that none of them would oppose the Apothecaries Bill, and some perhaps beyond their Duty had actually assisted them therein, they should for all that find themselves frequently reflected upon both in their Publick Papers and Pleadings to the Two Houses of Parliament, which occasions this Short but Necessary Vindication of the Colledge and Faculty.

The chief thing the Apothecaries would insinuate, is their great Charity, especially to the meaner Sort of People and Servants, which they pretend to be under their immediate Care, intimating thereby that the Physicians will do nothing for Charity to the Poor; but this is so far from being true, that frequent Complaints have been made to the President, and Censors of the Colledge, of their Extortions and Unreasonableness in their Bills to the poorer People; and whereas the Physicians are always ready to give Advice gratis to the Poor in their Several Wards, both in the City and Suburbs, and are obliged so to do by a standing Order of the Colledge (which was formerly by them presented to the Lord Mayor, and the Court of Aldermen, to be published in the several Wards) yet the Poor can have no benefit thereby, because of the excessive Rates the Apothecaries demand for the Physick; whereas would they sell their Medicines to the Poor either for their intrinsick Value, or at moderate Prices, the Physicians having obliged themselves to take care of the Poor gratis, this Order might be effectual, and for the Publick Good.

The second thing they recommend themselves for, is their diligent Attendance upon Sick Persons of all sorts, Day and Night, and we acknowledge they are very busy to make themselves necessary in all Families; but this is plainly for their own Profit, to promote their Private Practice, which under the notion of giving Physick to the Poor, they would subtilly introduce and establish, being in the mean time well paid for the Physick they give to the meanest. And for the Rich, they find an opportunity by their pretended Care and Seduliry to ingratiate themselves with the Patients, whilst in the mean time their true intent is to spy what Bottles are empty, to find fault with the Juleps and Cordials, that they are grown sour and want renewing; and so take occasion by frequent repeating of the Medicines on their own Heads, without the Physicians knowledge, to increase their Bills to an incredible Rate, whereby they fill their own Purses, to the great Oppression of the Patient, whom they often also charge for their officious Visits, and sometimes demand Fees for their Advice.

'Tis true, the Apothecaries attendance abroad may in some extraordinary Cases be necessary, but generally their Duty is at home, where they would do the Patient the best Service, in faithfully and carefully making up the Physician's Prescriptions, and preventing their frequent and many fatal Mistakes committed by their Ignorant Boys. But as for administering the Medicines prescribed to the Patient, there is little need of the Apothecaries attendance, which may be very well done without, by the Servants and Nurses, according to the plain Directions in English of the Physician. And the Colledge was so sensible of this, and the many Mistakes made by the Apothecaries in Englishing their Latin Directions, that they made a Statute obliging all their Members to write in their Bills to them, only Instructions for the compounding the Medicine, but to leave Directions in English at the Patient's House for the

the use of them. This must needs have much pleas'd the *Apothecaries* if they had found their frequent Attendance burdenson, and had not had some farther End therein : But they were so far from taking this kindly from the *Colledge*, though manifestly for their Ease as well as the Publick Good, that they brought down the Lord Chancellor *Jeffreys* in great Fury to visit the *Colledge*, though he was at last satisfi'd with the great Reasons the *Colledge* had for making that Statute.

The third good thing these Men say of themselves, is, That the Publick has as great Benefit by the Exercise of their Profession, (as they call it) as by the *Physicians* ; This is a direct setting themselves upon the same Level with the *Physicians* : But is the compounding of Med'cines of as great Benefit to the Publick, as the inventing them ? Is any of our *Apothecaries* of as great use to the World, as *Harvey*, *Willis*, *Bates*, nay, old *Galen* and *Hippocrates* too. They call their Trade a Profession, and themselves Professors ; as well may Cooks and Bakers. They say they are a part of Physick ; of the Mechanical part of it they are, but not of the Science of Physick, of which they are no more a part, than those that can make Sage Posset-Drink, and Mace Ale.

The fourth thing they pretend to, is, That 133000 Families receive advantage by their undisturb'd Attendance, as if no Body had to do in these Families but themselves ; whereas they most lamentably complain that the *Quacks* take most of their Business from them ; and 'tis true in Fact, that the Face of the Poor being grinded by their Extortion in their Bills, which they are not able to pay, generally apply themselves to the *Quacks*.

A fifth thing by them openly pleaded, was, That they must needs have as great Skill as any *Physician* ; for the *Physician* has only his own Prescriptions, whereas they see those of most of the best and learned'st *Physicians*, and so get great Experience. Indeed had they any true Foundation in the grounds of Physick, did they understand the true natural Philosophy Anatomy, the Seat of Diseases, with their Symptoms, and the Reasons of them, this might be of Advantage to them, as it is to the *Young Physicians*, who improve themselves in the Universities, in their Travels, and here in Town, by visiting Hospitals, consulting the Files, and frequenting the company of the most eminent Practisers : But they wanting this Foundation, the Argument is just as true, as if the Clerk of the *Temple Church* should declare, that he must needs be a better Divine than the Learned Master, Dr *Sherlock* ; for Dr. *Sherlock* only knows what himself knows, and hears himself preach ; but he the Clerk hears both him and all the Eminent Divines that usually preach to those Ingenious Societies ; and that upon most Subjects and Cases in Divinity, and therefore he must needs be the greater Theologue of the two. It is tedious to pursue these Gentlemen in the rest of their very presumptuous Allegations. In short, what they pretend, is Charity, unwearied diligence to the Sick, and Publick Good, like generous and disinterested Men ; whereas pull off the Mask, and you'll find a Liberty of Practice is all they aim at ; the rest is Sham and Banter : And indeed the only way to make that plausible Pretence of theirs real Charity, was to find out some means to regulate their unreasonable Bills, which are both burthensom to the Rich, and ruinous to the Poor ; which may easily be done, by giving the *President* and *Censors* of the *Colledge of Physicians* power to tax them, or by some other methods the Parliament shall think more fitting, according to the custom of other Foreign Countries. It is hoped, for the encouragement of the Science of Physick, and for the sake of their Younger Sons, (many of which may have a Subsistence from this Faculty) the Parliament will not think fit to give them this their dear Liberty of Practice, the very *Diana* of all their Hopes.

London
1777. 2. 1.
16.

CONSIDERATIONS

Humbly Offered to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal,
in Relation to the *APOTHECARIES* BILL,
now Depending before their Lordships.

THE Exemption desired by the Apothecaries, they humbly conceive, will much contribute to the Publick Good: For by this means, they will be enabled to apply themselves to the Duties of their Calling, (wherein the Health and Preservation, of Persons of all Ranks and Conditions is so much concern'd) without those frequent Interruptions and Avocations, which now upon the account of Juries and Offices they are liable to.

The like Privilege, by Particular Acts of Parliament hath been granted; as well to Surgeons, as Physicians, that they might be wholly employ'd in the Business of their Professions, and that the Diseased and Wounded might not want, that constant Care and Attendance which their Necessities required: And the Apothecaries humbly submit it to your Lordships Considerations, Whether this Reason may not be weigh'd at least with equal Force on their Behalfs.

If this Bill passes, as the People of the Best Condition, will be better taken Care of in their Sickness; who expect the Apothecaries to be present with the Physician to receive his full Instructions, and likewise to visit them often during the Operation of the Medicines; so the Poor will have a manifest Advantage, to whom the Apothecaries, if exempted from Juries and Offices, will have more Time and Leisure, to extend their Charitable Care.

And it's hoped your Lordships will not think the Opposition, made against this Bill reasonable, when it shall be considered: That the Number of Apothecaries within the Bills of Mortality, not exceeding Three hundred thirty seven; by a modest Calculation of the Families and Persons within that Compass, there will not appear, to be One Apothecary to Four hundred Families, and at least Two thousand Persons. And as for the Charge that by this Exemption, is suggested will happen to their Neighbours, the same by the like Computation; will not amount to above One Farthing *per Annum* to each House: which Inconsiderable Suffering, will be abundantly recompenced by the Apothecaries Uninterrupted and more Constant Attendance on them.

AND he begs here to observe farther :

THAT having sold but a *very small Quantity* of this Medicine, it appears that it has not been used in *The Manner*, nor to *The Purposes*, common in Liquors *properly Spirituous*. And also :

THAT the said *Preparation* having cost him, at the *exactest Computation*, about 14 *d.* A Quart, and he having sold it for 16 *d.* he cannot be supposed to have done it for *Unreasonable Gain*, but principally to serve *The Poor*.

AND he farther begs leave to subjoin :

THAT the said *Sayer Rudd* has that *Zealous Affection* for *The Present Government*, and that *unshaken regard* to *All the Laws* now in force, That he could not allow himself in any practice that might carry the least appearance of *Disloyalty* to The One, or look like an Attempt of *insulting* The Other : And that for these reasons he would willingly have laid aside the use of this Medicine, but that *The Necessity* of His Patients obliged him to administer it to Two different Persons on the 17th and 18th of this Instant, who found considerable Relief by it, as they are ready to attest upon Oath.

UPON the whole, the said *Sayer Rudd* begs leave to represent, That if those who are Graduates in Physic may not be safe in the use of such Medicines, he cannot see but it will greatly *infringe* not only upon *Pharmacy*, but *The practice of Physic* in general, which he humbly apprehends could never be the design of The Legislative Power in the late Act of Parliament against Spirituous Distilled Liquors.

October the 19th

1736.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your HONOURS

most obedient, humble Servant,

SAYER RUDD.



The ADEPTS Cafe, H: 84

BRIEFLY SIEWING:

- I. What Adepts are, and what they are said to perform.
- II. What Reason there is, to think that there are Adepts.
- III. What would invite them to appear, and be beneficial in a Nation.
- IV. What Arguments there are, for and against the taking of such Measures.

I. **A**depts (as it is reported) are Men extraordinarily skill'd in the Secrets of Nature; having a Medicine that Cures Distempers easily and speedily, that prevents Diseases, and prolongs Life: Moreover, knowing the Art to make Gold and Silver as good as any in the Mines, to improve barren Soils, and augment the Fruitfulness of any Ground, incomparably above all the Arts ordinarily practised: Which skill they have attained unto by the Favour of God, the long Study of Philosophy, and an indefatigable Labour and continual making of experiments, keeping themselves private by reason of the Snare laid against them, and to preserve themselves from the Violence and Oppression of Reprobates; and, in fine, holding their Art religiously Secret, lest it being known and abused by wicked Men, the Order and Tranquility of the World should be thereby infinitely disturbed, and God therefore obliged suddenly to exterminate the greatest part of Human Race.

II. Altho' Adepts are not publickly seen, or ordinarily known, there seems nevertheless to be several Reasons to think that there are such Men. First, There has been a long Tradition of it in the World, which were very strange if it never had a Foundation; and tho' this should not be taken for a full Proof, yet, joyned with others, undoubtedly it has some strength. This Tradition may perhaps be said to have been raised by Impostors; but there is scarce any Imposture without a reality which it lays claim to. Secondly, We see divers Writings extant, many of which bear the Names of Known and Learned Men, famous for this very Art; and these Books, who ever be their Authors, contain a great deal of Learning, and are very much agreeable to Reason and Philosophy, go upon Natural Principles, and have an exact agreement one with another, tho' Composed by different Men, in different Countries, and in many different Languages. If there be such an Art, and if the possessors of it would give a hint thereof to the Sons of Wildom, that is, to Studious and Considering Persons and indefatigable Operators, better measures could never have been taken, than what we find in those Books, enigmatically to give Directions to the Wise and Deserving and those whose Work God will think fit to bless, and at the same time to blind and misguide the Inconsiderate and Covetous, and them that are unworthy of or unfit for this Secret. Thirdly, There have been at several times some Demonstrations of this Art given to the World, which carry much Evidence, tho' they be not regarded by, or known of the generality of Men. Several Wise and Learned Men, of known Vertue and Integrity, some of them Persons of Quality as well as Worth, have Published in ~~the~~ ^{their} Writings to which they have affixed their Names, that Adepts have given or sent them some of their Medicine, which themselves have made Tryal of, and found effectual. This prevents the objection of false Reports and deceitful Projections: It is not strange that if there be such an Art as that of the Adepts, it should often be pretended to by Impostors; but it were wonderful if Men of Reputation and Honour did all combine in a vain, unprofitable and abominable Lie. Besides, some extraordinary Cures, of Desperate Diseases, are recorded, by several Authors that never pretended to be Adepts, to have been wrought by that Medicine almost suddenly, in a day or two, so that the Patients, not only Bed-ridden but in a manner given over, in that little time recovered both their Health, and their Strength and Vigour. For the reasonableness of this Art, I must refer to the Learned and excellent Dissertation of *Gasto Clavell* rightly intituled *Apologia Argyropeiae & Chrysopoeiae*, which is the First Tractate of the Second Volume of the *Latin Theater*.

III. All this surely warrants the Consideration of the Means expedient, and necessary, to invite Adepts to appear, and be beneficial in a Nation. To that end it is credible no more is requisite, than to make sufficient provision for their Protection and the assuring of their Liberty, and to allow 'em to make use of a certain quantity of their Gold and Silver for their Maintenance and other Occasions. For if there are any Adepts, they are Virtuous Men, who earnestly desire the happiness of Mankind, and are sincerely desirous to do good to the utmost of their Power: It would be also a great advantage to them to be able to appear with safety, whereas, as they themselves relate, they are forced to lye hid, being otherwise in perpetual danger. If then such an Act or the like, was made, whereby it were Enacted, That, (considering that there has been of a long time a Rumour of there being such Men as Adepts, that, if there be, it is just to protect them; and that, however, it is fit to do something that may satisfy the Publick concerning this Matter, and demonstrate the reality or falshood of the said Rumour;) if any Adept or Adepts appear before a Court, Council, Committee or Commissioners named and appointed for that purpose, and declare his or their possessing the Art and Medicine of Adepts, then, First, his Person or their Persons (as many as come) shall be Judged Sacred, they shall be protected in full Safety and entire Liberty, and from that Moment allowed and provided with sufficient Attendants, to Guard their Persons (where ever they go) and their Houses both Night and Day, and Common Magistrates and Officers shall be directed and obliged to protect them. Secondly, That each Adept shall be allowed to get Minted, every year, at the Publick Mint, the worth of fifteen Thousand Pounds Sterling, of his Gold and Silver, for his Occasions. And Thirdly, That all Adepts, that are Strangers, shall be held *ipso facto* as Naturalized, and shall enjoy all the Privileges of Natives; under these following Conditions on the Adept's parts. 1. That they shall be subject to the Laws of the Land. 2. That, in particular, their Gold and Silver shall sustain all usual Examens. 3. That they shall get Minted at the Publick Mint all the Gold and Silver that they shall dispose of. 4. That each Adept yearly shall have Minted and shall dispose of no more than the mentioned quantity, worth fifteen Thousand Pounds Sterling of Gold or Silver, without a special Act allowing of more. And, Lastly, That each Adept shall, for their Protection and other Favours of the Government, as aforesaid, Pay to such Receivers and for such Uses as shall be mention'd, yearly, the Sum of five Thousand Pounds Sterling, besides what, by other Acts, they shall be allowed to procure of their Gold or Silver for Publick Benefits, if they be consenting. If such an Act as this was made, it is probable it would be a sufficient invitation for them, if there be such Men. But,

IV. And

IV. And lastly, The Query is, Whether it would be rational to make such a Provision, and take such Measures; or not? The Arguments against it are, 1. That after all that is said, It cannot be certainly determined that there is actually such an Art as that pretended one of the Adepts; (all the Proofs urged for it not being infallible:) And that therefore it would be unreasonable, in such an uncertainty, to pass the Sophic Act. The uncertainty of the Art is grounded chiefly on this experience, that multitudes search after it, and none are known to succeed. A 2d. Argument for the Negative is, That that Art is even scandalous; that all that have any thing to do with it, are despised by the rest of the World; that therefore it would expose the Honour of a Nation, to propose the above said Act, nothing like it having ever been offered by any Government. The last Argument is, That that would hinder other business, and especially the making of surer Provisions for the Positive. To the First it may be said, That many Men Labour to find out this Art, without due qualifications; That even many good Men, for Reasons best known to God, fall short of it; That God seldom grants it to any but the Constant, the Persevering, the Indefatigable Artists. (One says he tried before it succeeded; if he had then ceased, he had not been an Adept;) That in this Race many run and few get the Prize; That those that fail, commonly discover themselves, and others more effectually study Secrecy. That tho' the Arguments urged in the Second General Article be not Infallible, yet they cannot but be considered as such, That if Infallibility was requisite, there would be no room for the Exercise of Virtue, and we could undertake nothing. That therefore the want of Infallibility is not a good ground to hinder Men from acting, but that 'tis reckoned the prudentest course to fix, in most Important Occurrences, where there is no Infallible Evidence. All Divines assert that tho' there were incomparably less proofs for Religion than there is, yet it would be the best, the wisest and safest course to be Religious. No Man, when he goes to sleep, is Infallibly assured that his House shall not then sink or burn; and yet he will not forsake it, and prefer to take his Repose under a Tent, or in the open Field. The Merchant that ventures upon the Sea, is not sure his Ship shall escape the Rocks, or Sands, the Tempests, or Pirates. The Soldier is not sure of Victory, nor the Husbandman of his Harvest. Men of all ranks daily lay Wagers, without being infallibly assured that they shall win; (it were not reckoned fair play if they were sure.) The Suitor makes Addresses, tho' he be not certain to obtain his Mistress. Innumerable the like Instances there are, so that there is some uncertainty in most undertakings in this Life: We do what we can on our Part, but almost nothing can be done without venturing; it is an old and a common Proverb. Then, to act wisely in this Case, it is only to be considered, whether there be sufficient reason for the Venture, upon other accounts; Or, Whether some other Reasons are of more Weight to dissuade it. We must then proceed. To the Second Argument it may be answered, That that Art is Scandalous only upon the account of the multitude of Impostors, who have pretended to it, so that those who meddle with the Art are ordinarily look'd upon to be either Deceivers or Deceived, but there being visibly nothing of that nature in this Case, it can never be thought Dishonorable to propose or pass the above said Act, that Act being certainly most proper to prevent all Impostures in this Matter for the Future. It was thought no Dishonor to encourage publicly the honest Students of the Art, and so to be some way concerned in it, in the time of Henry VI. *Ex Rot. Pat. An. 24. H. 6. par. 2. m. 14. Ex Rot. Pat. An. 34. H. 6. m. 7. per ipsum Regem, Auctoritate Parliamenti.* This Nation was never despised. If any denied it, they'd be made to weep. But ought any undertaking to be stopp'd, (when there's otherwise reason for it,) only because it may be ridiculed by unreasonable People? To the last Argument the Answer is evident. This Act (tho' more concerning to the Publick, than many others that opportunity is found for in all Sessions) need not hinder other Business, nor especially other Provision requisite in the *Interim*, no more than if Adepts had never been heard of. It is good to have more Expedients than one; and the surer may be prosecuted, as if it was the only one, with all the vigour possible, yet without neglecting the other, when they are not inconsistent, which is here the Case.

Now, the Reasons for the Affirmative are these following: 1. Because the passing of the Sophic Act may prove of a very great Advantage. But, 2. Can be of no detriment. 3. It is a thing that has never been tried, and therefore may succeed for ought we know. 4. If it should actually prove that there are Adepts, we should be in a high measure accountable to God, for wronging the World of so great an Advantage, and them of their Liberty, if now we did nothing to be satisfy'd in the Matter, but still neglected this Ancient, this Universal, as spread over the whole World, and if we may not say, this Credible, at least, this considerable Report, when it might be verified or confuted so easily. Lastly, If there should be no Adepts, yet we could not but be pleased to have done our part; and we should have this Satisfaction, to have at last freed the World from an old, mischievous Errour.

The Conclusion. The reason for Publishing this *Case*, is not that the person that wrote it is absolutely certain of the reality of the Hermetick Art; for he neither is an Adept himself, nor is acquainted with any Adept, nor knows assuredly whether there be such Men. But, in Sum, If there are any, it were well they were encouraged, and enabled to appear and to make use of their Medicine for the benefit of a Nation: And, if there are none, it would be of very great use to give a Demonstration of it, to prevent the infinite troubles and expences of so many Men in the World, who render themselves and their Families Miserable in the Search of that which is not; for if the Art was real, it would, no doubt, be attained unto by some, and therefore if none possess it, it may be inferred that it is vain and altogether false, seeing how much it has every where been sought after. Now it is plain if no Adepts appear'd, when so sufficient and advantageous an Act were made in their favour; it would be an infallible Argument that actually there are none, and that the stories concerning them are all Deceits and Impostures. To endeavour the manifest discovery of the Truth in this Matter, or to propose the means manifestly to discover it, (which evidently would be for the Interest of the Publick,) is the End of this *Case*. If there are any Adepts, they will then surely concur with these measures, and with this design.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Person that Publishes this Paper is the same that wrote the *Essay concerning Adepts*; and, being at present in Town, may be directed to at Mrs. Baldwin in Warwick-lane; the Direction given in an Advertisement in the *Post-Man*, the 5th. of October, 1700. having since been of no Use.

FINIS.

77. L. 1.
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T H E
C A S E
O F T H E
A P O T H E C A R I E S.

TO prevent the Mischiefs arising from Ignorance, or Temerity in the *Administration* of Medicines, King *Henry* the VIIIth, by his Charter established the COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, *excluding* all Persons, who should not be licensed by them, from the Practice of Physick within *London*, and seven Miles thereof: Which Charter was soon afterwards confirmed by *Parliament*, and the said *Exclusion* from Practice extended all over *England*.

And to prevent the like Mischiefs in the *Preparation* of Medicines, the said College were by subsequent Acts directed to elect, yearly, *Four* of their Fellows, who, after taking an Oath of Office, were impowered (with the Assistance of the Wardens of the Company of Grocers and Apothecaries) to visit all Apothecaries Houses within *London* only, and to destroy such Drugs and Medicines as they should find defective; which Power of *Visitation* was afterwards, by a Charter of King *James* the Ist, extended to the Distance of seven Miles round *London*.

BUT the Exercise of this last Power being limited to four Persons, the same appeared to *Sir Theodore De Mayerne*, and *Henry Atkins*, Physicians to King *James* the Ist (and who, being the then *most illustrious* Members of the College, may be supposed to declare the Sense of the whole Body) so very insufficient for suppressing the variety of Abuses intended to be remedied, that at *their* Desire, and for the *more effectually* preventing those Abuses, the said King very soon after, by another Charter, formed the Apothecaries of *London* into a distinct Society, with the like Powers of Visitation, and expressly *prohibited* all Persons from exercising the Business of an Apothecary within seven Miles of *London*, unless first examined, approved, and licensed by the said Society.

TRUE it is that the *Validity* of the said Charter being doubtful, and the *Extent* of the Powers thereby granted uncertain, and there being no Provision for rectifying any *Abuse* of those Powers, the said Society have ever been very cautious in the Exercise thereof, and of late Years especially, have kept up the *Form* only of a *Visitation*: Whence it has happened, that several ignorant, and illiterate Persons have been encouraged to enter upon the Business of an Apothecary, whilst others, of perhaps a more regular *Education*, and better *Knowledge*, have in order to engross the Trade, by under-selling the fair Apothecary, ventured to compound their Medicines of damaged, stale, and counterfeit Ingredients; so that upon the whole, great Quantities of pernicious Medicines have been sold in the Neighbourhood of *London*, and transmitted into all Parts of the Kingdom.

THESE Practices being notorious, the College in 1722, procured the Act of Parliament (now proposed to be revived) to establish their Power of Visitation agreeable to their Charter. But a Clause having, upon their Attempt to obtain a Bill for reviving the said Act in 1729, been added by a Committee of the House of Commons [for granting an Appeal from the Judgment of the Censors to six Physicians and six Apothecaries to be determined upon Oath, and in Case of Equality of Voices, by the Opinion of the President or Vice-President of the College] the said Bill was drop'd, and the College have not since thought proper to apply for any Bill of that kind, notwithstanding the Continuance and daily Increase of the bad Practices above-mentioned.

AT length several Apothecaries, [whose Profession affords them but too frequent Opportunities of observing the Extent and mischievous Effects of those bad Practices,] thought it their Duty, as well in Regard to the *Publick*, as themselves, to represent the same to the LEGISLATURE.

A
B I L L

Intituled,

*An ACT for making the Sur-
geons of London and the
Barbers of London Two
Separate and Distinct Cor-
porations.*



THE
C A S E
OF THE
BARBERS of LONDON.



THE Barbers of London were a Fraternity before the Time of *Edward the Second*, and by Letters-Patent of *Edward the Fourth* were made a Body Corporate, and invested with several Powers and Privileges. In the 32d Year of *Henry the Eighth*, the publick Policy thought proper to unite them with another Company (not then incorporated) called the Surgeons of London, in order, (as is most probable) to transfer those Powers and Privileges to the latter, without directly appearing to wrest them from the former to whom they had been originally granted.

This Coalition of the two Companies having now subsisted above Two Hundred Years, the Barbers are surpris'd to find an Attempt made by the Surgeons to dissolve it, by Authority of Parliament, without their Participation or Consent.

The principal Reasons assigned by the Surgeons, in their printed Case, to induce the Legislature to this extraordinary Act of Power, are,

- First, That the Barbers, in the Time of *Henry the Eighth*, were all Surgeons, and that the Parliament, by uniting them with others of superior Abilities, intended their Improvement in that Profession; but that they having, long since, ceased to intermeddle with any Branch of Surgery, this Intent of the Act is frustrated, and the laudable Purpose of the Union at an end.
- Secondly, That by this Alteration of the Circumstances of things, the Junction of the two Companies (how advantageous soever in former Times) is now become highly inconvenient.
- Thirdly, That the Surgeons, if distinctly incorporated, would be encouraged to meet and communicate to one another their Experiments and Successes.
- And Fourthly, That the like Separation has taken place at *Paris*, *Edinburgh*, and *Glasgow*.

BUT the first of these Reasons is grounded on a Mistake in point of Fact; for tho' it be true that the Barbers were all originally Surgeons, and incorporated as such, yet long before the Union in question, most of them had quitted the actual Exercise of that Profession, and the Right itself of exercising it in virtue of their Charter, had been * taken away

* 3 H. 8. Ch. 11. No Person within the City of London, nor within seven Miles, shall occupy as a Surgeon, except he be first examined, approved, and admitted by the Bishop of London or Dean of St. Paul's.

by

by Parliament: And tho' in the *Preamble* of the uniting Act, both Companies are stiled *Surgeons*, yet from the † *Enacting* Part (which expressly *restrains* the *Barbers* from occupying any part of *Surgery*, except *Tooth-drawing*) it is evident the *Legislature* did not consider them as *real Surgeons*, nor could intend their *Improvement* in a Science they were *forbid* to *practise*, so that the *Circumstances* of Things are *not* altered from what they *then* were, or from what they manifestly were *designed* to be; and therefore the *Barbers* having no *Rélation* to the *Surgeons*, or their Art (as it was *then* deemed no *Objection* to their *Union*) annot *now*, with any *Propriety*, be insisted on as a *Reason* for their *Separation*.

With regard to the *Inconveniencies* complained of, as the Charge is *general*, this *general* Answer only can be given, That the *Barbers* have always, with the greatest Deference, *submitted* to the *Surgeons* in all Matters *peculiar* to them, and chearfully contributed, out of their *common* Stock, towards every Expence which *they* have declared necessary for the Honour or Advancement of *their* Profession. And since *none* of these *Inconveniencies* have been of Consequence enough to deserve being *particularly* pointed out, we may venture to pronounce them *inconsiderable*, and unworthy the Attention and Redress of *Parliament*; and the rather, as *all* of them put together, have not prevented the *Surgeons* of *London* from carrying the Improvement of their Art, both in Speculation and Practice, to a greater Height than has been done in any other Place or Nation.

That the frequent Meetings of ingenious Men, and their free Communications on the Subject of their Profession, may tend to the *Benefit* of Mankind in general, and to the Honour of their Country in particular, is not denied: But surely the Constitution of the *united* Company is no obstacle to these laudable Purposes. The *Barbers* have for many Years, at their Monthly Courts, submitted to *withdraw* at a stated Hour, and *resigned* the Parlour to the *Surgeons*: And if this *Condescension* is not supposed to afford them *sufficient* Time for Conversation on these *particular* Days, nothing *binders* them from holding *seperate* Assemblies at the Hall almost *every* other Day in the Year.

As to what is said to have been done at *Paris*, *Edinburgh*, and *Glasgow*, no *particular* answer can be given, unless it appeared by what *Means*, for what *Reasons*, and upon what *Terms* the *Separations* in those Places were brought about. In *London* there are but two Instances of Separations of Companies, *viz.* that of the *Felmakers* from the *Haberdashers* in 1604, and that of the *Apothecaries* from the *Grocers* in 1617; but both these were effected by *mutual* Consent, without the Intervention of *Parliament*; and it may be proper to observe, that the *Felmakers* miscarried in a former Application for an exclusive Charter in 1576 for want of the *Haberdashers* Consent.

Upon the whole, therefore, the *Barbers* humbly hope the forgoing Reasons will be deemed *insufficient* to induce the *Legislature* to destroy an *Union* they *themselves* thought proper to form, an *Union* which two hundred Years Existence has rendered *venerable*, and which, by

† 32 H. 8. Ch. 42. Sect. 3. No Person within the City of London, Suburbs of the same, and one Mile Compass of the said City, using any Barberie or Shaving, shall occupy any Surgery, Letting of Blood, or any other Thing belonging to Surgery, Drawing of Teeth only except.



the *Improvements* above-mentioned, appears to have answered all the *Purposes* for which it was established.

But if for *other* Reasons (which the *Surgeons* say may be given) the Parliament shall be inclined to favour them in *this part* of their Request; the *Barbers*, from the scrupulous Regard and Tenderness which that *August Assembly* has always shewn for *private Property*, cannot but hope they shall be *continued* in the Enjoyment of *all* their present Possessions, without any *Division* whatsoever, and that, for the following Reasons :

First, Because most of the *united Company's* Lands and Tenements, (particularly the Site of their *Hall, Parlour, &c.*) originally belonged to *them*, and by the uniting Act * seem with great Justice to have been intended to remain to their *sole* and *separate Use*, tho' in fact the *Surgeons* have hitherto been *indulged* in the *equal* Enjoyment of them with the *Barbers*.

Secondly, Because the *Surgeons Share* of what may have been acquired *since* the Union, will scarce be an *adequate* Recompence to the *Barbers* for the above *Indulgence*, much less for the unmerited *Loss* of a Brotherhood now so *honourable* and *advantageous* to them.

Thirdly, Because the Expences of the *Barbers* when *distinctly* incorporated, can fall but very little, if any thing, short of those of the *united Company*, so that a Reduction of *Income* must subject them to very great Difficulties, which (considering that *they* neither desire, nor have given the *Surgeons* just Cause to desire a Separation) would be extremely hard and unreasonable.

Lastly, Because the present *flourishing* Condition of the *Surgeons*, (the only *real* Alteration in the Circumstances of Things) will sufficiently enable them to support the Dignity of their *new* and *favourite* Institution with becoming *Splendor*, without distressing their *less happy* Brethren the *Barbers*.

* 32 H. 8. Ch. 42. The united Company shall have, possess, and enjoy, to them and their Successors for ever, all such Lands and Tenements, and other Hereditaments whatsoever, which the said Company or Commonalty of *Barbers* have and enjoy, to the Use of the said Mystery and Commonalty of *Barbers* of London.



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41

Spencer Wilson

Short State of the CASE

Between the

Physicians & Surgeons,

45

Relating to the

Surgeons Bill, now before the Honourable House of Commons.

bill read 24 Jan. 1690

I. **T**HIS is now the third time that the Surgeons have preferred A Bill of the same Nature to the Parliament, which hath hitherto been rejected: As likewise their many Attempts to the same purpose, before the Right Honourable the Privy-Council, as by our Historical Account (to which we refer) at large appears.

II. The Substance of what is desired in their Bill, consists chiefly in these Particulars. (1.) *That they may have liberty to give Internal Medicines in all Chyrurgical Cases, (that is indeed in all Cases) for by pretence of Blistering, Cupping, Bleeding, applying Leeches, or the like, there is scarce a Fever, or any other Disease, which they will not account a Chyrurgical Case.* (2.) *That they may be Consulted with by Physicians in all Cases whatsoever;* which most plainly discovers the extent of their Design. (3.) *That the Examination, and Licensing of Surgeons to practise in the manner aforesaid, may be in themselves, as sole Judges of the sufficiency and abilities of their Members for that purpose.*

Now the Reasons they alledge for all this, are, (1.) *That they have formerly had the like Powers.* (2.) *That these Powers are of absolute necessity to fit them for the Kings Service.* (3.) *That the Physicians have 'till of late always Consulted with them in Cases where Internal Medicines were to be Administred.*

To all which it is briefly reply'd, That both by Acts of Parliament, and Orders of the Privy Council, we find the Surgeons have always been forbidden to give Internal Medicines in any Chyrurgical, or other Case whatsoever; to which the Opinions of the Judges have also Corresponded, and therefore their first Reason is a manifest untruth, as is the third also. The second indeed has some seeming weight in it, since all due Care ought to be taken, that their Majesties Fleets and Armies should be furnished with Persons fit and able for that Service, and Skilful in the Administring of Internal as well as External Remedies.

To this we answer, That the College of Physicians has been always ready to License such Surgeons to practise in all Cases, even where Internal Medicines are required, as have upon Examination approved themselves fitly qualified so to do; of which there have been, and are at present many instances, as they themselves well know. But since the College of Physicians was therefore Instituted, on purpose to take care that none but very able and already well Skilled Persons should Practise Physick; in *London*, or within seven Miles thereof; because the King, Queen, and Royal Family, the Nobility and chief Gentry usually resided, and Parliaments ordinarily met there: We humbly conceive it will not be thought reasonable, only for the sake of the Surgeons, to permit raw and un-experienc'd persons to pick up their Skill of giving Internal Medicines, by practising upon the Kings chief Subjects usually residing within that compass, which is never granted, even to those bred at the Universities; till by long study and experience in the Country, they have first so qualify'd themselves as to pass three solemn Examinations by the President and Censors, before they can be Licensed to the Practice of Physick within *London*, and seven Miles; so that, in fine, the only Dispute between us is, Whether the President and Censors of the College of Physicians, with whom the Law hath already intrusted the Examination and Licensing of all Practisers in Physick, or the Masters and Wardens of the Barber-Surgeons (who never had any suitable Education or Learning for it) should by a new Law be made Judges of mens sufficiency in a Profession of which they themselves are wholly Ignorant? which We humbly leave to the Judgment of this Honourable Houle.

And, whereas it is by them suggested, that the Physicians have always declin'd their Majesties Service in their Navies and Armies, the contrary sufficiently appears by the Annals of the College cited in our larger Historical Account, wherein we find that several Persons, such as Dr. *Hawley*, Dr. *Hamey*, Dr. *Goddard*, Dr. *Dawson*, the Great Dr. *Harvey*, Sir *Alexander Frazier*, Sir *Charles Scarborough*, and our present Learned President Dr. *Charleton*, with many others, have heretore, and lately served the Crown both by Sea and Land; and there are now many very ready to undertake the same Employment. But on the other side, it is but too notorious, that the Surgeons of any Ability or Name in Town, do generally avoid serving in their own Persons, and substitute their Apprentices or others (who were not bred in this Town, and for the most part live out of it) of little or no experience even in their own Trade, in their places; who are rather fit to try Practices upon the King's Seamen and Souldiers, than any way qualified for the Practice of Physick, or indeed of Chyrurgery it self, as the Officers both by Sea and Land do generally complain; tho' these Persons have been always first approved by such as are the Surgeons usual Examiners.

So that it is apparent, that the Surgeons by this their Bill intend not the Publick good, but their own private advantage, and much to be suspected, when under the notion of giving Internal Medicines in Chyrurgical Cases, they have drawn to themselves the entire Practice of Physick, they will then be much more backward to serve at Sea and in the Armies than already they are, to the yet greater prejudice of the Commonwealth.

In the last place, We humbly submit it to the Consideration of this Honourable House, what Prejudice it must needs be to both our Famous Universities, if such great numbers of Surgeons, and perhaps many meer Quacks, under that Name, shall be suffer'd to Invade one of the Learned Professions, to the great discouragement of all Students therein.



[1]

A

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Duplicate of 777 l. 1/45 above

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It is requisite they should set out all Cases they call chyrurgical as all so what not At y London Hospital they are such where y skin is broken

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All Locks of Surgery compr head only such diseases as are visible & external comprised under the Circumstances of unity dislocated. wounds & wounds or magnitude of Fractures in tumors - or in situation as Luxation.

To all which it is briefly reply'd, That both by Acts of Parliament, and Orders of the Privy Council, we find the Surgeons have always been forbidden to give Internal Medicines in any Chyrurgical, or other Case whatsoever; to which the Opinions of the Judges have also Corresponded, and therefore their first Reason is a manifest untruth, as is the third also. The second indeed has some seeming weight in it, since all due Care ought to be taken, that their Majesties Fleets and Armies should be furnished with Persons fit and able for that Service, and Skillful in the Administring of Internal as well as External Remedies.

Their operations must answer these heads - viz. to dissolve unity. by bleeding, cutting, burnings &c - 3 by restoring parts to their own place & situation. All which are purely manual operations from which they have their name.

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AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS betwixt the College of Physicians AND SURGEONS, Since their INCORPORATION.

IN the 3d. Hen. VIII. the Parliament considering the great Inconveniencies which did ensue by ignorant Persons practising Physick, or Surgery, to the grievous hurt, damage and destruction of many of the King's Liege People, they passed an Act, That no Person within the City of London, nor within seven Miles of the same, should take upon him to exercise and occupy as a Physician, or Surgeon, except he be first examined, approved, and admitted by the Bishop of London, or by the Dean of St. Pauls for the time being, calling in him or them four Doctors of Physick, and for Surgery other expert Persons in that Faculty; and for the first Examination such as they shall think convenient, and afterward alway four of them that have been so approved, upon the pain of forfeiture for every moneth that they do occupy as Physician, or Surgeon, not admitted, nor examined, after the Tenour of this Act, of Five Pounds to be employed, the one half thereof to the use of our Sovereign Lord the King, and the other half thereof to any Person that will sue for it by Action of Debt, in which no Wager of Law, nor Protection shall be allowed.

In the 5th Hen. VIII. the Surgeons were discharged from Constableness, Watch, and of all manner of Office, bearing any Armour, and also of all Angages and Juries within the City of London.

In the 10th Hen. VIII. A perpetual College of Physicians was erected and granted in London, and the Suburbs, (by the King's Royal Patent), in imitation of well governed Cities in Italy, and several other Nations, for the King's Honour, and the publick good of his Subjects; In which Patent the College was impowered to make Statutes and Ordinances for the good Government, Supervision and Correction of the College, and all its Members, as likewise of all other Persons practising Physick in London and seven Miles about, whom they were to punish, as the Laws of the Kingdom, and their own Statutes made in pursuance of them did direct. By this Patent, a Grant was made from the Crown to the President and College, and their Successours, that none should practise Physick in London, or in seven Miles, unless he were admitted by the President and College, by Letters signed by their Common Seal, upon the Penalty of Five Pounds *per mens.* And for the due examination of such as should be admitted to practise Physick in London, and within seven Miles of the same, four Physicians of the said College were (by the same Royal Patent) to be yearly chosen by the College, who should have the Supervision, Examination, Correction and Government of all Physicians practising Physick in the said City, or within seven Miles of the same, and should punish them for their miscarriages *in non bene exequendo, faciendo, & utendo medicinâ.* This Patent was confirmed by Parliament in the 14, 15. of Hen. VIII. In which Act it was declared, that the making of the said Corporation was meritorious; and very good for the common wealth of the Realm; In consideration whereof, and for the further authorizing of the same Letters Patents, and also enlarging of further Articles for the said Common wealth to be had and made, Pleaseth it your Highness with the Assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled,

remitted, to Enact, Ordain, and Establish, that the said Corporation of the said Commonalty, and Fellowship of the Faculty of Physick aforesaid, And all and every Grant, Articles, and other thing contained and specified in the said Letters Patents, be approved, granted, ratified and confirmed in this present Parliament, and clearly Authorized and Admitted by the same, good, lawful and available to the said Body Corporate, and their Successours for ever, in as ample and large a manner as may be taken, thought, and construed by the same. In the same Act of Parliament eight Clerks of the said College were appointed, out of which a President was yearly to be chosen, And the Physicians in the several Dioceses of England, were to be examined by the President and three Clerks of the said College, (Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge only excepted.)

In the 32th Hen. VIII. A second Act of Parliament was made in favour of the College of Physicians, in which several new Priviledges were granted them, As particularly, That all of them should be discharged to keep any Watch, and Ward; That they should not be chosen Constable, or to any other Office in the City or Suburbs; And so great was the Trust and Confidence which the King and Parliament then reposed in them, That they Enacted, for the Common-wealth, and Benefit of the King's loving Subjects, That four Fellows should be yearly chosen, and sworn to search, view and see Apothecary-Wares, Drugs and Stuffs, and such as they found defective, corrupted, and not meet nor convenient to be ministered in any Medicines for the Health of Man's Body, to cause to be burnt, or otherwise destroyed, calling to them the Wardens of the Apothecaries, or one of them. They likewise were so tender of the Rights and Priviledges belonging to the College, and so sensible of their Fitness and Ability to judge of Surgeons as well as Physicians, that they in this Act declared, That soasmuch as the Science of Physick doth comprehend, include and contain the Knowledge of Surgery, as a special Member and Part of the same; Therefore be it Enacted, That any of the said Company or Fellowship of Physicians being able, chosen, and admitted by the said President and Fellowship of Physicians, may from time to time, as well within the City of London as elsewhere within this Realm, Practise and Exercise the said Science of Physick, in all and every his Members and Parts, any Act, Statute, or Prohibition made to the contrary notwithstanding.

32 Hen. VIII. c. 42. In the same Session of Parliaments, the Company called the Surgeons, being not incorporate, nor having any manner of Corporation, they and the Barbers were united and made one Body incorporate, to the intent that by their Union and often Assembling together, the good and due Order, Exercise and Knowledge in the said Science or Faculty of Surgery, should be as well in Speculation as in Practice, &c. In this Parliament the Letters Patents granted to the Barbers or Surgeons were confirmed, and they exempted from bearing of Arms, or to be put in Watches or Inquests. They likewise had a Priviledge granted them, to take four condemned Persons yearly for Anatomies, to make incision of the same dead Bodies, for their further and better Knowledge, Instruction, Insight, Learning and Experience in the said Science or Faculty of Surgery: though 'tis notoriously known, that two Fellows of the College of Physicians are constantly chosen to teach them the aforesaid Knowledge, Instruction, Insight, Learning and Experience mentioned in this Act.

What use the Surgeons made of this their Incorporation, and what Return was made the King and Parliament for the forementioned Priviledges obtained by their Favour and Bounty, will best appear by the following Act of Parliament, made in the 34th, 35th of Hen. VIII. being two or three and thirty Years after the first Act of Parliament made in favour of them, (and three or four Years after their Incorporation) Entitled A Bill that Persons, being no common Surgeons, may minister Medicines, notwithstanding the Statute.

34:35 Hen. VIII. c. 8. Where in the Parliament holden at Westminster in the third Year of the King's most gracious Reign, amongst other things, for the abolishing of Sozeries, Witchcrafts, and other Inconveniences, It was Enacted, That no Person within the City of London, nor within seven Miles of the same, should take upon him to exercise, and occupy as Physician or Surgeon, except he be first Examined, Approved, and Admitted by the Bishop of London, and other, under, and upon certain Pains and Penalties in the same Act mentioned; Whence the making the which said Act, the Company and Fellowship of Surgeons of London, minding only their own Lucres, and nothing the Profit or Ease of the Diseased, or Patient, have sued, troubled, and vexed divers honest Persons, as well Men as Women; — And yet the said Persons have not taken any thing for their Pains or Cunning, but have ministered the same to poor people only for Neighbourhood, and God's sake, and of Pity and Charity. And it is now well known, that the Surgeons admitted, will do no Cure to any Person, but where they shall know to be rewarded with a greater Summ or Reward than the Cure extendeth unto: For in case they would minister their Cunning unto poor People unrewarded, there should not so many rot, and perish to Death, for lack of Surgery, as daily do; but the greater part of Surgeons admitted, have been much more to be blamed than those Persons that they trouble. For altho' the most part of the persons of the said Craft of Surgeons have small Cunning, yet they will take great Summs of Money, and do little therefore, and by reason thereof they do oftentimes impair and hurt their Patients rather than do them good: Wherefore by this Act of Parliament it was declared lawful for any person to Cure outward Sozes, &c.

How

How well the Physicians had answered the end of their Incorporation by Act of Parliament in 14 and 15. of Hen. VIII; who were made a Body Corporate at least Eighteen Years before the Surgeons, will best appear by the following Act made in the First of Queen Mary, Sess. 2. Chap. 9. Entituled, An Act touching the Incorporation of the Physicians in London. In which Act of Parliament it is declared: *Where in the Parliament holden at London the fifteenth day of April, in the fourteenth Year of the Reign of our late Sovereign Lord King Henry the Eighth, and from thence adjourned to Westminster the last day of July in the fifteenth Year of the Reign of the same King, and there holden, It was Enacted, That a certain Grant by Letters Patents of Incorporation made and granted by our said late King to the Physicians of London, and all Clauses and Articles contained in the same Grant should be Approved, Granted, Ratified, and Confirmed by the same Parliament: For the consideration thereof, Be it Enacted by Authority of this present Parliament, That the said Statute, or Act of Parliament, with every Article and Clause therein contained, shall from henceforth stand and continue still in full strength, force and effect, Any Act, Statute, Law, Custome, or any other thing made, had, or used to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. In this Act several new Powers and Priviledges were granted to the President and College of Physicians, As Fining and Imprisoning their own Members, or other Physicians guilty of *mala Praxis*, whereby the Lives and Health of the King's Subjects are endangered. And particularly, it was Enacted, That all Justices, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Constables, and other Ministers, and Officers within the City and Precinct above-written, upon Request to them made, shall help, aid, and assist the President of the said College, and all Persons by them from time to time Authorized, for the due Execution of the said Acts, or Statutes, upon pain for not giving of such Aid, Help, and Assistance, to run in contempt of the Queen's Majesty, her Heirs and Successours.*

After these Acts of Parliament were granted to the President and College of Physicians, they discharged their Duty with that Fidelity and Integrity to the Publick; that the succeeding Kings and Queens of England, gave them their Letters Patents under their Seals for the Enlargement of their Rights and Priviledges, as particularly Queen Elizabeth, King James the First and King Charles the Second: In pursuance of which Acts of Parliament before-mentioned, they made the following By-Laws, which every Member of the Society upon his Admission, gives his Oath or Faith to observe.

Quoniam complures in hac civitate medicinam faciunt, quos inidoneos omnino censemus, ut in numerum Sociorum, aut Candidatorum adpremur, vel quod natione non sint Britanni, vel Doctoratus gradum non adepti fuerint; vel non satis docti, aut etate & gravitate proveci sint, vel alias consimiles ob causas, & tamen Reip. inservire, & saluti hominum prodesse possint, saltem in nonnullis curacionibus:

De his ordinamus & statuimus, ut post debitas examinationes, & approbationem Praesidis & Censurum, permittantur ad praxin quamdiu se bene gesserint.

Aequum autem censemus, ut Censores & Socii examinatos omnes quotquot tam doctrinâ quam moribus idoneos reppererint, ad medicina praxin admittant, ne Collegium nostrum Monopolii accusetur.

By these local Statutes of the College made in pursuance of the fore-mentioned Acts of Parliament, it plainly appears how careful the College hath always been to give all due encouragement to such Persons, as they found, by Examination, to be fit for administering Physick or serving the King's Subjects in the Profession of that Art, *although but in particular Cases*. Inso-much that some have been licensed to administer only outward Applications, as in Affections of the Eyes; Others in ordinary Distempers, (being obliged to call some Learned Physician of the College in greater Cases to their Assistance) Others in particular Diseases, as Madness, Consumptions, inveterate Ulcers, Fistulae, &c. And so generous hath the College always been, in their Readiness to serve the Publick, as not only to license all such Persons, who might be any ways capable of doing good, but also to give their Approbation to several Medicines of publick Note (after due Examination of them) which they thought might be for the general benefit of the King's Subjects.

And so far hath the College been from discouraging any of the Company of Surgeons from practising Physick in any Chirurgical or other Cases belonging to Physick or Surgery, that whenever any of them have applied themselves to the President and Censors for a Licence, it was never denied them, provided that they gave any Testimony of their Fitness or Ability to practise either in Chirurgical or Medical Cases; which by the Law of the Kingdom they were obliged to do, and ever have done, where Ignorance and Inability have not been the just and true Impediment. Our Registers afford us many Instances of this Nature; amongst which the famous *Moulins, Fenton, and Aubert* (principal Surgeon at Court in *Charles the First's* Reign) were Examined and Licensed by the President and Censors; the Form of whose Testimonial is to be seen in the Annals of the College: And Mr. *Hobbs* their late Master was in like manner Examined, though in the English Tongue (he desiring not to answer in Latin) and Licensed.

This is Truth of Fact, which we can prove beyond all Contradiction. And so unreasonable hath it always been judged, both by our Kings, Parliaments, and the Magistrates of this famous City of London, for Surgeons to practise in any Cases, where internal Medicines were indicated, till they had been Examined, and Approved by the Censors of the College of Physicians (who

are not only by Vertue of their Education, but likewise by the Laws of the Kingdom, declared the most proper Judges in these Cases) that when ever any of the more forward and ignorant Members of that Company have attempted, in Parliament, or by the King's Favour, to procure such a Liberty, their Bills and Petitions have been rejected; and thrown out as unreasonable to be granted: It being notoriously known, That all the Members of the College must be thrice Examined (though of Academick Education): before they can be admitted into any of the fore-mentioned Orders. This will clearly appear by the following short History of Matter of Fact.

An. 1572. It was then argued in the Lord Mayors Court, whether Surgeons might give inward Medicines
Q. El. 14. in the Sciatica, French Pox, Ulcers and Wounds; Doctor *Cajus* appeared there for the Colledge, who proving the Illegality and Unreasonableness of their administering internal Medicines, It was by the Court judged against them.

Ann. 1595. A Letter was sent from the Colledge to the Master and Wardens of the Surgeons, to desire
Q. El. 37. them to make an Order, That none of their Members should give internal Physick, else the Colledge was fully minded to defend their Priviledges, and to deal with particular Offenders, as Order of Law, and the Colledge Ordinances in that behalf required.

Ann. 1602. The Colledge having prosecuted one *Jenkin* a Surgeon, for illegal Practice, he attempted to
R. J. 1. An. justify the same, because in that Art the Use of inward Remedies was often necessary. Chief
R. 1. Justice *Popham* upon this Plea, and the Councell's Arguments used in *Jenkin's* Defence, diligently read over the Acts of Parliament made in the Reigns of K. H. VIII. and Q. Mary, which related to Physick, who thereupon demanded of *Jenkin* how he durst practise that Art without a Licence from the Colledge, under the Colledge-Seal; and though it was true, that in the Surgeons Profession the Use of inward Remedies was often necessary, yet in such Cases a Physician was to be called, it being upon no account lawful that the Surgeons should invade the Physicians Province; And hereupon the Chief Justice delivered this Opinion, That there is no sufficient Licence without the Colledge Seal; And that no Surgeon, as a Surgeon, might practise Physick, no, not for any Disease, though it were the great Pox.

This Opinion of that great and eminent Lawyer was so ill received by the Surgeons, that in the beginning of this Reign, they petitioned the Right Honourable the House of Lords, that they might have Liberty to bring in a Bill into that House to use Wound-Drinks, Potions, and other inward Remedies, which they, by their long Practice, Study, and tried Experience, had found most necessary for the Recovery of their diseased Patients; as well in London, as in his Majesty's Service both by Sea and Land. And accordingly they brought in one, which was read the first time in the said House the 26th. of March 1607. but upon a second Reading of the same the day following, it was rejected.

When the Surgeons found that the Right Honourable the House of Lords favoured not their unjust pretensions and desires (as little as the Lord Chief Justice *Popham* had done some Years before) the Lords having thrown out their Bill, they desired a Meeting with the Colledge, in order to maintain the ancient Friendship and good Correspondency which had been betwixt the Colledge and themselves, making several Excuses in relation to their Bill, pretending they were put upon it by their Lawyers, &c.

After the forementioned Disappointment of the Surgeons, the Colledge and that Corporation continued in good Amity and Friendship for about fourteen Years; and then they made a second Application to the Parliament, for Liberty to practise Physick: but this Attempt met with the Fate of the former, and was a second time rejected.

Ann. 1627. The Surgeons having been thus justly repulsed in two Sessions of Parliament in King *James*
R. C. 1. An. the First's Reign, they attempted no more Bills during that Reign; but hoping that a succeeding
R. 2. Prince might be more auspicious to them and their Designs, than the former King and Parliaments had been; they attempted to procure a Patent from King *Charles* the First, in which they desired Liberty to practise Physick in all Chirurgical Cases, and to license others to do the same: but this being opposed by the Colledge; and the Lord-Keeper *Covenstry* being made sensible of the Unjustness and Unreasonableness of a Patent of the afore-mentioned nature, he refused to sign it, for which he had the publick Thanks of the Colledge returned him by the President, and three other Fellows of the Colledge deputed to wait upon him.

Ann. 1632. The Surgeons having met with the fore-mentioned Disappointments both in the King's
R. C. 1. An. Court, and in the Parliament, they gave the Colledge no further trouble, until the following
R. 7. Order was made concerning the Surgeons, which passed under the Seal of the Council-Table, the 13th of June, 1632.

"As concerning the Surgeons, that none of them in the City of London, or within seven Miles thereof, do either dismember, trepan the Head, open the Chest or Belly, or cut for the Stone, or do any great Operation with his Hand on the Body of any Man, or Woman, or Child, to which they usually are tyed to call their Wardens, or Assistants, but in the presence of a Learned Physician, one or more, of the Colledge of London, or of his Majesty's Physicians.

Their Lordships, upon consideration had thereof, as also upon calling the Master and Wardens of the Company of the Surgeons before the Board, and hearing their Allegations, did find cause well to approve of the foresaid Remedies propounded by the Physicians, and did think

think fit, and order that his Majesty's Attorney General should be thereby required to direct such a Course for the putting the same in due Execution, as may best stand with Law and Convenience.

This Order was signed by the

Lord Keeper,
Lord Archbishop of York,
Lord Privy Seal,
Earl Marshall,
Exeter,
Bridgewater,
L. Visc. Wyndleton.



L. Visc. Wentworth,
L. Visc. Falkland,
L. Bishop of London,
L. Cottingham,
L. Newburgh,
Mr. Treasurer,
Mr. Secretary Cook.

Mr. Attorney General having inserted in his Information (pursuant to the forementioned Order of the Lords) that no Surgeon should set any Trepan, or do any other great Operation in Surgery without the presence of a Physician of the College; the Surgeons suggested to the King, that no Doctour would serve in his Majesty's Navy, and therefore there was a necessity of their being licensed to practise Physick: Upon which, the President called a College, and acquainted the Members with this suggestion of the Surgeons, desiring to know the Fellows Resolution, whether they would be content to be employed on such Occasions; to which answer was made, That divers of the Fellows of the said College would be willing to undertake the said Service, and particularly Doctour *Hawley, Hamey, Goddard, Dawson.*

An. 1635.
K. Ch. I.
R. 10.

(And indeed so far have the Members of the College of Physicians been, upon such occasions, from expressing their unwillingness to serve the King or Kingdom, that when they have received any Letters or Orders from their Superiours, to provide Physicians to serve the State, they have most readily and chearfully complied with those Commands: as particularly when a Letter was sent from the Earl of Northumberland, An. 1640. to the President of the College, to recommend Two of their Members to serve as Physicians to the Army; He thereupon called a College, who made choice of two very able and Learned Physicians (Members of the said Society) whom they recommended as fit Men for that Employment. One of which was the Eminent Dr. *Cadyman.* And 'tis notoriously known how readily and faithfully several Learned and Great Men (Fellows and Members of the College) served K. Ch. I. in the late unhappy Civil War; as particularly that Ornament of his Age, the Great Dr. *Harvey*, as likewise the Learned Dr. *Edmund Smith*, Sir *Alexander Fraiser*, Dr. *Hinton*, Dr. *Charlton* (the present Learned President of the College) Dr. *Short*, Dr. *Hoare*, Sir *Edward Greaves*, and the eminently Learned Sir *Ch. Scarborough*, who likewise attended the late King (in the Dutch Expedition) when Lord High Admiral at Sea, which Service Dr. *Clerk*, One of the Physicians in Ordinary to K. Ch. II. did likewise offer to undertake. Our Annals do likewise inform us, That when the Speaker of the House of Commons did send his Letter to the President of the College, to provide Three able Physicians for the Service of the Army, under the Command of the Earl of *Essex*; He thereupon Summoned a College, who Elected Dr. *de Lanne*, and Dr. *Sheaffe*, (both Fellows of the said College) who, with the late Eminent Dr. *Coxe*, undertook that Service. Dr. *Whistler* (late President of the College) was likewise employed in the Service of the Army, and Navy, and in Attendance upon an Embassadour to the Swedish Court; As also Dr. *Warner* in the Service of the Army of K. Ch. II. and Dr. *Lawrence* at *Tangier*.

And at present in the Irish Expedition are employed in His Majesty's Service no less than Four Learned Physicians, viz. Dr. *Lawrence*, *Smith*, *Dun*, and *Commins*, besides those who are to attend His Majesty's Sacred Person. And so far have Physicians, both formerly and at present, been from expressing any backwardness to serve their King and Country, that great application hath been made by several Eminent Persons in that Profession to be received into the forementioned Service. And how ready several Eminent Members of the College were of late to take more than ordinary Care to provide the Drugs, to direct and inspect the Remedies lately sent to the Army in *Ireland*, is notoriously known. But to return whence we digress'd.)

The Surgeons having received the fore-mentioned Answer, they gave the College no further trouble till 1641. when the College exhibited a Bill to the Upper House, against which Bill they put in their Petition, pretending that they had been from time to time much oppressed by the College of Physicians, *London*, &c. beseeching their Lordships to stay proceedings upon the said Bill till their grievances had been heard and determined. The House of Lords hereupon ordered the Surgeons to bring in their Exceptions to the said Bill, which were the following.

An. 1641.

1. That notwithstanding the Premises, By this Bill the Surgeons shall be deprived of the Exercise of their Profession contrary to their Charters, Acts of Parliament, and Law, although the Surgeons in all times, and all Ages both by ancient and modern Writers, have ever both praised and appointed Physical Remedies to the Cure of all Wounds, Ulcers, Imposthumes, great Pox, Fistulaes, Tumours, and all other Chirurgical Diseases.

2. That if the Surgeons (as by this Bill is endeavoured) shall be restrained in their Profession to give Physick to their Patients, where it shall be requisite to the Cure ; they shall be disabled to perfect their Cures, or the Subjects unnecessarily charged with Physicians and Apothecaries,

3. That if the Surgeons shall be disabled to exercise their Profession entirely on Land, how shall they be able to practise the same at Sea, or breed any for that Service, where the Charge of all, both sick and wounded, are upon them, without Physicians or Apothecaries ?

4. That the Surgeons in all times have served the King and Commonwealth both by Sea and Land, and to that purpose His Majesty hath constantly allowed to each Surgeon, Monies for Physical Remedies, for sick and hurt persons : And now by this Bill they shall be restrained to use their profession in giving internal Remedies.

5. That Surgeons are dayly employed in Voyages at Sea, and in the Service of Merchants, where there hath been used no Physicians ; and if by this Bill they be restrained from administering Physick to their Patients here, they will be no way able to perform the trust reposed in them at Sea, whereby many of his Majesty's Subjects must perish for want of experienced Surgeons.

To these Exceptions exhibited by the Surgeons in their Petition against the College-Bill, the College returned the following Answer.

To the First Exception, It is denied that it is any part of a Surgeon's profession to administer Physick, or that it is allowed to them by any Act of Parliament, other than externally, neither have any ancient or modern Writers (who were merely Surgeons and not Physicians) either practised or appointed physical Remedies, as in the Exception is pretended. It will be granted, that Surgeons have *de facto* practised Physick, and thereupon the Abuse was perceived, and remedied. But yet some able Surgeons being well seen in Physick have practised it, and have had the Allowance and Approbation of the College of Physicians for such their doing, and others so qualified may have the like.

The Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Exceptions are all of the nature of the first, and are but the same in Substance ; for Answer to which, the Physicians say, That this Bill takes nothing from the Surgeons which was theirs before, nor prohibits them from doing any thing which by Law they might do before ; For it is not to make new Offenders or Offences, but to discover old ones ; and therefore there is no fear by this Bill of debarring any Man to practise Physick either by Sea or Land, who are fit to practise it ; and if he be not fit, there is no reason he should practise it, it being of such high concernment, that the Lives and Healths of the King's Subjects should not be put into the hands of ignorant and unskilful Persons. And Surgeons have no reason to expect greater Priviledges in the practising of Physick, than Physicians themselves have, who are first to be allowed and approved by the College, before they can be suffered to practise within *London*, or seven Miles thereof. And in like manner, many Surgeons being allowed and approved by the College, practise the same ; but otherwise, they have been from time to time punished for practising Physick, not being first allowed and approved by the College.

Thus were the Affairs managed betwixt the College of Physicians and Surgeons to the latter end of *July*, 1641. at which time the Differences between King *Charles* the First and the Long-Parliament grew so high, that all Affairs of private concern were laid aside, and so continued, till God in his Providence restored King *Charles* the Second, who gave the College a large Patent, confirming their Former Priviledges, (granted by his Royal Predecessors) and giving them several new ones. This animated the College, and encouraged them to put the Laws of the Kingdom in due execution against illiterate and illegal Practisers, among which Number were some of the Surgeons Company, who having by their improper and undue Administration of Physick, done much harm to the King's Subjects, were summoned before the President and Censors, for their ignorant and illegal Practice : which so much displeased the Persons concerned, that they perswaded several of that Body to join in a Petition to the Late Lord Chancellour against the College ; wherein they complained of two Statutes of the said College, which they judged prejudicial to their Interest, though made pursuant to the Laws of the Kingdom, and the Trust thereby reposed in the College of Physicians, for doing the same. Their Complaint to the Lord Chancellour was then judged so unreasonable, that they were (after a short Hearing) rejected.

When the College lately put in their Bill to the House of Lords, for the better Regulation and Government of their own Society, they gave a trouble to that Right Honourable House, by a Petition, which met with as little Favour in that Supreme Court of Justice, as their former had done, their Lordships finding that the College-Bill was so just and reasonable, that nothing which could be offered by them, or other Adversaries, was of moment enough to give it an Obstruction. And the truth is, there was little reason to favour this Petition, being fraught with so many notorious Falshoods, as particularly, that by Act of Parliament they were impowered to practise Surgery in all its Parts (which Priviledge, by the Statutes of the Kingdom, belonged only to the Members of the College) That they never had any Dependence upon the College : That they had met with no Trouble from the College till of late

late Years, &c. Wherefore 'twas no Wonder that the Petitioners and Petition were so soon discharged and rejected by that Right Honourable House.

When they found themselves thus disappointed in the Supreme Court of Justice, their next attempt was to print and deliver a certain Paper (intituled the Surgeons Case) to several Members of the House of Commons, November, 1689. Wherein they blush not to set forth the following Untruths: *Viz.* "That they had power to examine and approve their own Members, "to administer as well internal as external Medicines, in all Chirurgical Cases; that this Power "was of absolute Necessity, since the case of the Sick and Wounded Sea-men in the Fleets and "Armies, had been in all times committed solely to them: That the first considerable Attempt "which the Physicians had made to hinder the Surgeons from giving internal Medicines in Cases "of Surgery, was in the Reign of King Charles the First: That Physicians had used, upon all Occasions, to consult with the Surgeons touching the Application of inward as well as outward "Medicines, and that the College had, by a late By-Law, forbid their Members to join in consultation with any but such as were of the College.

This Case thus fully stult with so many manifest Untruths, and false Suggestions, (as appears from the precedent History) was the Ground upon which they humbly prayed leave to offer a Bill to that House, for impowering the Surgeons to give internal as well as external Medicines in all Cases of Surgery, and to make void all By-Laws of the College, whereby they might pretend to restrain any of their Members from consulting with Surgeons in any Case whatever.

And accordingly in January following, their Bill was offered and read twice in that House, and ordered to be committed; in which it was proposed to be enacted, "That it shall and may "be lawful for any Surgeon of the said Company, who hath been, or shall hereafter be examined "by Four of the Examiners of the said Company, in the Presence of two or more of the Masters "or Governours of the said Company, and by them duly approved from time to time, as Occasion shall require, to administer any internal Medicines to any Patient in any Chirurgical Case, "or Cases of Surgery whatsoever, &c. And it is hereby Enacted, &c. That the President of "the College or Commonalty of the Faculty of Physick, London, nor any Member of the said "College shall have Power or Authority by any By-Law or other Ways whatsoever, to restrain "any Member of the said College or Corporation of Physicians, from consulting with any Surgeon of the said Mystery and Commonalty, examined and approved as aforesaid, in any Case "whatsoever.

Now the Priviledges the Surgeons desire in the fore-mentioned Bill, to be granted by Parliament, are so unreasonable (when considered) that we have just Cause to believe, that this Bill will meet with the same Fate their Two former Bills met withal in the Reign of King James the First. And the Reasons which incline us to this Opinion are, because the Priviledges which they desire, are *against both Law and Justice.* *Against the First,* viz. Their Examining and Licensing all Persons practising Surgery to give internal Medicines in all Chirurgical Cases, and any Case whatsoever; Because the Statute Laws of the Kingdom have entrusted this power with Four Fellows of the College, who have been first examined themselves, and are Yearly chosen by the whole College, and solemnly sworn to do their Duty honestly and faithfully, without Favour or Affection, and the College are obliged by their Statutes to give Licence to all such (whether Surgeons or others) whom they shall find fit upon Examination. *Against Justice,* Because the Fellows of the College being all of them (by their Statutes) Doctors of Physick in Oxford or Cambridge, or incorporated in one of them, and having spent so much time in study (*viz.* twelve or fourteen Years) and been at the Expence of so much Money to obtain their Degrees, they cannot but be judged, by Vertue of their Education and Learning, the most proper Judges of the Fitness of all Persons to give internal Physick in Chirurgical or any other Cases.

And so sensible was the Legislative Power of the Kingdom hereof, that when they gave the Surgeons their Incorporation by Act of Parliament, the same Members in the same Session made a second Act of Parliament in favour of the College; and therein provided (lest the Surgeons Act should any ways be interpreted to extend to the Prejudice of the College) that Forasmuch as the Science of Physick doth comprehend, include, and contain the Knowledge of Surgery, as a special Member and Part of the same, Therefore be it Enacted, That any of the said Company or Fellowship of Physicians being Able, Chosen, and admitted by the said President and Fellowship of Physicians, may from time to time, as well within the City of London, as elsewhere within this Realm, Practise and Exercise the said Science of Physick in all and every his Members and Parts, Any Act, Statute, or Prohibition made to the contrary notwithstanding.

And as to the other Branch of their Bill, wherein they would restrain the College from hindring their Members to consult with them, they have discovered themselves more plainly; For though they would seem to aim at nothing but to give internal Physick in Chirurgical Cases; yet here they have openly declared, That their Members, approved by themselves, should practise Physick not only in Chirurgical, but in all other Cases; as will plainly appear by the following Words; "Be it Enacted, That neither the President, nor any Member of the Col-

“ *lege shall have power to restrain any Member from consulting with any Surgeon examined and approved in any Case whatsoever.* ”

Now from this true and succinct History of the various Designs and Attempts of the Surgeons to usurp upon, and intrude themselves into the peculiar Province of the College of Physicians; it must appear most evidently to all Men of sense and right judgment, (First) That the very Grounds upon which the Surgeons have built their late Petition, are merely fictitious and prevaricating, they being not Impowered or Authorized by Act of Parliament, to administer internal Medicaments in Medical or Chirurgical Cases; but on the contrary, strictly confined to Manual Operation, and the Application of external Remedies. Nor have they ever been molested or hindered by the College in the Practice and Exercise of their proper Function, whilst they kept themselves within the Limits prescribed by the Laws of the Land. Yea more, the Doors of the College have always stood open to receive all Surgeons who would offer and submit themselves to be examined by the President and Censors as is by Law enacted: and to grant them Licence to practise Physick, if they were found able and fit so to do. So that they needed not to address to the Superiour Powers to obtain what they might with Ease and Honour have acquired only by undergoing Examination, without which no Man, however Learned and able in the Art of Medicine, ought to exercise the same within London, and seven Miles round about it. Probable it is therefore, that Conscience of their own Ignorance, and fear to have their Insufficiency detected, have chiefly induced them to decline due Examination, and to open a new (though unsafe) way of licensing one another, to which they have so long aspired.

Secondly, It appears, that the things here petitioned for by the Surgeons, are in themselves unreasonable, inconsistent with Law, injurious to the Royal College of Physicians, pernicious to the Company of Apothecaries, and in fine, dangerous to the people in general.

Unreasonable, because nothing seems more absurd, Than that Men, not educated liberally, nor conversant in Humane Learning, ignorant in Natural Philosophy (the principal Foundation of Medicine) Strangers not only to the Doctrines of the ancient Teachers of the Art of Healing, but generally even to the Languages in which they wrote, and to the true and safe Methods of Curing Diseases; It seems highly absurd, we say, that such Men should be permitted publicly to profess, and practise an Art so Noble, so Useful, so Necessary, and withal so Difficult, when they understand not so much as the very Fundamentals thereof. From such doubtless, it is much less reasonable to expect Health, than to fear Errors, and the usual Consequent of them, Death.

Inconsistent with Law, The Wisdom of which hath expressly provided against the Dangers and Mischiefs commonly arising from Ignorant and Audacious Pretenders to the Art of Medicine, by prohibiting all Persons to practise it, and annexing severe Penalties to that Prohibition, if not first examined and approved by the most proper Judges, the President and Censors of the College of Physicians.

Injurious to the said Royal College of Physicians, Because they are lawfully endowed with the privilege, both of publicly professing and exercising the Art of Medicine, and of giving licence of practising the same Art, to whomsoever they shall (after due Examination) find fit and worthy to be intrusted with so weighty a Charge.

Pernicious to the Company of Apothecaries, Because most, if not all the Surgeons of this City prepare and dispense the Remedies they use, by the hands of their Apprentices in their own Shops, very rarely furnishing themselves with Simple or Compound Medicaments from the Apothecaries. But of this Grievance, amongst others, the Apothecaries will (we presume) ere long shew themselves sensible, and opportunely oppose it.

Lastly, *dangerous to the Common People*, Because no plague is more mortal, more diffusive, than a Multitude of ignorant Empiricks publicly practising Physick. Which is a Truth so attested by the deplorable Experience of all Ages, and all Nations, that we cannot insist upon the farther proof thereof, without derogating from the Understanding of our Readers; to whose sincere Judgment we humbly submit this our brief and plain Defence, against the immodest and unreasonable Invasion of the Company of Surgeons.



PHYSICIANS Reply

TO THE

Surgeons Answer.

THEY tell us, That in the Reign of H. VII. the Surgeons of London Examined such as were admitted to Practise Surgery, and chose a Dr. of Physick an Examiner with them, who was present at such Examination; a good argument that Surgeons should not License Surgeons even in cases of Surgery, without the assistance of a Dr. in Physick; but no argument that Surgeons, should Examine or License their own Members to give internal Medicines, either in Medical or Chirurgical Cases; or that Physicians should be excluded from Examining and Licencing such Surgeons, whom they shall find fit to administer inward Remedies; which their Bill would enact. What they mean by the Directive, as well as Operative part, they would do well to explain; we understanding no more by the Directive, than to appoint external Remedies indicated in Chirurgical cases; and by the Operative, the manual Operation.

That Surgeons were (to be called by the Stat. of 3 H. VIII. c. xi. before the Bishop of London and Dean of St. Pauls) to Examine such as the Bishop or Dean Licensed to Practise Surgery; we agree, and are still willing they should; but this is no proof, that they were to Examine and License Surgeons to practise Physick. It appearing plainly by that Act, that they were not then entrusted with a power of Licencing any Person in Surgery; and not till then of punishing any for Practising without Licence: Nay, this Act is so far from favouring the Surgeons pretences, to examine their own Members to give internal Medicines, that it hath appointed 4 Doctors of Physick for that purpose. That Surgeons took into their Houses such as had the French Pox and Plague, we agree; but this doth no more prove that they had thereby a right to prescribe Internal Remedies, than that Nurses have such a right, because they take such infected Persons into their Houses; Both this Act of Parliament, and the 5 H. 8. c. 6. declaring the Surgeons practice to be external, their cure of men being in peril, and people suddenly wounded & hurt, and therefore they are required to hang out Signs, that the Kings people may know at all times, whither to resort for their Remedies in time of necessity; what is meant by these expressions, may plainly appear by a Clause in the Apothecaries Charter, bearing date 13 K. J. I. Et denique volumus & intentionem nostram esse declaramus, quod Chirurgi experti & approbati eorum artem & facultatem exercere possint, omnesque & singuli eorum practica sibi propria uti & frui valeant, quantum ad compositionem & applicationem medicamentorum Externorum solummodo pertinet & spectat.

As to the 34. 35. H. 8. c. 8. which is brought as a proof, that Surgeons might Administer inward Medicines; we are surpris'd at their confidence to mention that Act, it being an Act so far from granting any Priviledges to them, that they are therein branded by the publick Authority of the Nation, as a Body of Men minding onely their OWN LUCRES, and not the PUBLICK GOOD, as may fully appear by the foresaid Act, part of which is as follows. Sithence the making the Act of 3 H. 8. c. 11. the Company and Fellowship of Surgeons of London, minding only their own Lucres, and nothing the profit or ease of the diseased or patient, have lived, troubled, and vexed divers honest persons, as well Men as Women, and yet the said persons have not taken any thing for their pains or cunning, but have Ministered the same to poor people only for Neighbourhood and Gods sake, and of pity and charity. And it is now well known, that the Surgeons admitted will do no Cure to any person, but where they shall know to be rewarded with a greater Sum or Reward then the Cure extendeth unto. For in case they would Minister their cunning unto people unrewarded, there should not so many ROT and PERISH TO DEATH for lack of Surgery, as daily do, but the greater part of Surgeons admitted, have been much more to be blamed than those persons that they trouble, for although the most part of the persons of the said Craft of Surgeons have small cunning, yet they will take GREAT SUMS OF MONEY, and do little therefore, and by reason thereof they do often-times impair and hurt their patients, rather than do them good, &c.

They tell us, that till the 10. year of R. J. I. the Surgeons used Surgery in all its parts without any interruption from the College. What they mean by all its parts, they would have done well to explain;

explain: if they mean, they had liberty to Practise Physick, Surgery, and Pharmacy, 'tis a Privilege belonging only to the Physicians, as appears by 32 H. 8. c. 40. **Forasmuch as the Science of Physick doth comprehend, include, and contain the knowledge of Surgery, as a special Member and part of the same. Therefore be it Enacted, that any of the said Company or Fellowship of Physicians, being able, chosen, and admitted by the said President and Fellowship of Physicians, may from time to time, as well within the City of London, as elsewhere within this Realm, Practise and Exercise the said Science of Physick, in all, and every his Members and Parts.**

That Surgeons were not allowed by the College to Administer internal Medicines before K. J. 1 (although confidently asserted by them) is very plain. For in the 13. Q. E. a Surgeon was fined for practising Physick; and the year following, upon a hearing betwixt the College and Company of Surgeons in the Lord Mayor's Court, it was determined, that they had no right to give inward Medicines. In the 37 Q. E. the College sent a Letter to the Master, Wardens, & Assistants of the Company of Surgeons, in which they acquainted them, that the College was invested with a Privilege touching the Practising of Physick, and that none whosoever were to meddle therein without their **express consent and allowance**; and that they were bound by Oath and Conscience to see the Statutes of the Kingdom observed; and finding that many of the Surgeons Company were guilty of the breach of these Laws, they were desired to make some Order against the same; if not, the College was fully minded to deal with the particular Offenders, as Order of Law and the College Statutes required: And accordingly, one Roger Jenkin a Surgeon was prosecuted for Practising Physick, and when his Case was brought before Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice of England, he declared, that no Surgeon as a Surgeon ought to Practise Physick. As for what they tell us, that they have a Charter in 2. K. J. which impowers them to give internal Medicines; to this we reply, that we know of no such Charter; and if such a Charter can be produced, which grants them the fore-mentioned Privilege, it is against the Laws of the Kingdom, as well as the rights of the College, and so null and void. And so sensible were both Lords and Commons thereof in that King's Reign, that though the Surgeons twice attempted to pass a Bill to enable them to administer internal Remedies, it was both times by them rejected. And whereas they would invalidate the Authority of the *Historical Account* published by the College, in denying that Secretary Coventry refused to Sign a Patent in the Reign of R. Ch. I. saying, that they have this Patent in that King's Reign: To this we answer, that they would have done well to have mentioned its Date, as the College hath done all along in their History; for as it is true, that the Secretary did refuse Signing the Patent mention'd in the History An. R. 2. Car. I. (an account of which is enter'd in the College Register;) yet notwithstanding what the College hath published, the Surgeons might many years after procure such a Patent unknown to them, for which reason it could not be enter'd into their Register, nor is of any more use to them, than that of K. J. I. In this Patent they tell us, that all Persons using Surgery in London, &c. were to be Examined by 4 Examiners of the Company; which plainly proves they had no other Power then but only to examine in Cases of Surgery; and were more modest in their demands, than now.

They own, that by the 32 H. 8. Physicians were impowered to use Surgery, but not to Examine Surgeons; a plain argument, that if Physicians were impowered to use Surgery, it was presumed they understood it, and were able to Examine Surgeons; but that not being their Profession in which they were Educated, they were contented with the Examination only of such as were fit to give internal Physick; though by this Act they were not hindred from Examining Surgeons, as they would insinuate.

That the Surgeons are obliged to the College, for giving liberty to any of their Members to teach them **Anatomy**; is plain from the following Statute of the said College: *Volumus ut integrum sit cuilibet Collegæ publicæ Anatomiam exercere in Aula Chirurgorum, dummodo Communitatis Chirurgorum Magister, & Domini Guardiani veniam illi prius impetraverint a Præfide, aut Pro-præfide; quippe æquum & rationi consentaneum arbitramur, ut qui per Collegam aliquem proficiunt, ij Collegio ipsi aliquod grati animi officium præstent.* As to what they would insinuate about Dr. Harvey's leaving a considerable Sum of Money to maintain Lectures in the College, it is not so, he having not left any thing upon that account.

Whereas they have the Confidence to say, That Physicians were not made a Corporation 18 years before them, 'tis plain by the 32 H. 8. c. 42. (quoted by themselves) that they really were so. For the Physicians were made a Corporation the 10 H. 8. and the Surgeons not till the 32 H. 8. (though the Barber Surgeons were) as appears from the following words of the said Statute. **The Company called the Surgeons being not Incorporate, nor having any manner of Corporation, &c.**

That the Surgeons did meet with such disappointments in the Reign of K. J. I. (as the College hath published) is notorious from the Surgeon's Bills twice thrown out of Parliament, to which they give no answer; and a very bad one to that Order mention'd by the College, which they have the Confidence to say was about 3 years concealed, and after discontinued; when as this Order was Signed by no less then 14 of the Members of the Privy Council; and before their Lordships passing of it, the Master and Wardens of the Company of Surgeons were heard by their Lordships, as to what they could offer against the said Order; And as for what they mention about the late Lord Chancellor, his Lordships answer to them was; Gentlemen! Would ye be Dragons in your Profession? Keep to your Knives and Bauncets, and the Physicians will not interrupt you. And as for that Clause, which they have the confidence to call Arbitrary; it was not left out by the College in their Bill as such, or upon the Surgeons account; This Clause being just and reasonable; For the Censors of the College being enabled by the Laws of the Kingdom, as well as Sworn to punish all Practisers of Physick (their own Members as well as others) for dangerous Miscarriages in prescribing improper and hurtful

ful Medicines to the King's Subjects, they thought it unreasonable that any Fine should be inflicted, or any Person punished without Oath duly made before them by Credible Witnesses. And this is the Truth of that *Arbitrary Clause* which is so ungrateful to them.

The Surgeons Answers to the Colleges Objections are much like their History; for they tell us, *that 'tis a meer Cavil, that under colour of Cases of Surgery it is intended to bring in all Cases; and so indeed it is, if nothing else were expressed in their Bill; but when in their Preamble they tell us, that they take the sole care of all the Sick in the Army and Fleet; and Publish, that they are more than the wounded; and in one of their Enacting Clauses, That no Member of the College shall be restrained from consulting with them in ANY CASE WHATSOEVER; 'tis plain, that they mean more than Chirurgical Cases: and what they mean by them, they have not yet (either by their Bill or Papers) declared; we know that Pestilential Fevers, Small Pox, and most contagious Diseases may be so accounted by them.*

Whereas they pretend that Physicians object, *that Surgeons ought not to License Surgeons; to this we answer, there is no such Objection made by the Physicians, nor ever was. But that which the College contends for, is, That the Surgeons would keep within the bounds of their own Profession, and not try practice upon their Majesties Subjects within the limits of the Physicians Corporation; That they would take care to understand and practise Couching Cataracts, Cutting for the Stone, Reducing and Setting Bones, &c. Which Operations too few of their Company understand; and are [to their shame] better performed by some good Women, and other persons, then themselves; as likewise that they would not so industriously endeavour to obtain a liberty of practising that profession, which they no way understand; As also that their Majesties Army, Fleet, and Merchant Ships might be well supplied with such Physicians, or Surgeons, who are duly qualified to give Internal Medicines to Sick, and Wounded Men; of which Qualifications (we say) the Law of the Land (for above 170 years) hath made 4 Physicians of the College (yearly Chosen and solemnly Sworn) the proper Judges. And had care been taken by the Surgeons Company, that none should have been recommended to Army, or Fleet, but such as the Censors (or Examiners) of the College had approved, there would not have been such just grounds for the following Complaints, viz. That in the late Expedition to Ireland, when the Lords of the Committee for Irish Affairs, gave Order to the Master and Wardens of Surgeons Hall, to provide 40 able Surgeon's Mates, for the Service of the two Hospitals there; they provided 40, and gave them Certificates of their Ability and fitness for that Employment; upon which, each of them had two Months advance at least. Of these 40, 25 ran away before they came to Sea; of the 15 remaining, 8 were found altogether unfit, and therefore were immediately turned away at Belfast; and of the other 7, several were turn'd off by Dr. Hurton the King's Principal Physician, &c. as being insufficient and ignorant. And in the year 1689. there were above 5000 Sick and Wounded Men put on Shore at Portsmouth, (under the Surgeons care) of which, not above 500 returned to the Fleet. And the Truth is, the College of Physicians is so far from expressing any unwillingness to serve the Publick, that they now are, and ever were ready to serve in the Royal Fleet and Army, when ever commanded; and as a Testimony thereof, the College hath published the Names of several Physicians, who served the Armies of the King and Parliament, in the late unhappy Civil War; and of no less than four, viz. Dr. Lawrence, Dr. Smith, Dr. Dun, and Dr. Commins, (besides Physicians to the King's Person) who served the Army in Ireland [the last Summer] with that success, that of 6000 Souldiers who were sick, and under their cure, not above 130 dyed; though the Surgeons have the Confidence in their Answer to affirm, *That there was but one Physician in the Establishment of the whole Army.* And the Truth is, the College is so sensible of the abuses which the Army, Fleet, and Merchant Men have long suffered, from the Surgeons sending their raw Apprentices, Apothecaries Boyes, Tradesmen, (as a Cheese-Monger Chief Mate of a Ship of 800 Men; a Watch-Maker Surgeon of an Hospital Ship, &c. the Master Surgeons rarely or never serving in either Fleet or Army) that they are not only willing to provide able Physicians for Sea and Land, but do desire, that neither Physician or Surgeon for the future might be allowed to serve by Sea or Land, in the Case of Sick and Diseased Souldiers or Sea-Men, but such as shall be examined and approved by the College Censors, (or Examiners) whereby both Army, Fleet, and Merchant Men will be constantly furnisht with able Physicians or Surgeons. And that there might be a Seminary of such for the future, the Physicians do desire, that the Hospitals may be free and open to the Observation and inspection of younger Students in Physick and Surgery, without fee or reward; whereby there might be a constant supply of Physicians and Surgeons fit for Service by Sea and Land, and the necessity of young ones Travelling beyond Sea for that purpose, might thereby be prevented; and Students of our own and foreign Universities encouraged to spend their time at their own Hospitals: We could therefore wish, that the Surgeons would joyn with the College in a Bill of this Nature, and not prosecute One, which seems to aim at little else, but private Lucre and Gain, viz. The raising of their Rates in taking Apprentices, (which are already advanced to 150 or 200 Guineas amongst some of the chief Solicitors of this Bill), and making Free and Licensing the whole Herd of ignorant and illiterate Empiricks, and unlicensed Persons about the Town.*

We wonder with what confidence they can publish to the World, *that their Bill would not prejudice the Universities; for what Gentleman would be at the charge to maintain his Son 12 or 14 years at the Universities, and be at the expence of taking two or three degrees, when for serving seven years Apprentiship with a Surgeon, he may have liberty to Monopolize Physick, Surgery, and Pharmacy? And though they would complement the Universities, by confidently asserting, that this practice*

is only desired in Cases of Surgery, yet in their Bill they tell us (as before mention'd) that they have the sole care of the Sick in the Army and Fleet, which certainly cannot be interpreted only Cases of Surgery: And in another part of the said Bill, they would have it Enacted, that no Member of the College shall be hindered to consult with them in any CASE WHATSOEVER. We are likewise sensible, how they would prejudice the Universities against the College, by publishing such untruths: As that the College admitted more than 40 foreign Doctors, and gave them place before the Doctors of either of our Universities, which we cannot take well from them; because 'tis well known, that by the Statutes of our College we never did or can admit any, but Members of our own Universities, into the Fellowship of the College; neither is there any instance to be given of that nature, but when the College was under the same arbitrary force and power, which most Corporations in England were: And as soon as they were restored to their ancient freedom, they determined all places, as they were bound by their Statutes, preferring their own Universities before foreign. This story therefore we can call no less, than a malicious Calumny!

They complain of us, that we give general Licences to practise Physick to Persons, who never were of any University, if they will pay Fees, Gratuities, and Quarterage Money, to the great discouragement of the Universities. What they mean by Gratuities, we do not understand, having not been used to take rewards of that nature; but do suppose, that they who have falsely charged the College upon this account, are best acquainted with them; and some of that Company have raised great Estates by Gratuities, (as they term it) we have reason to believe; taking for some of their Cures Fifty or a Hundred Pounds, if not greater Gratuities. As to the Fees which Licentiates do pay, they are both just and reasonable, not being 7 l. for a Licence within London and seven Miles; and not 5 l. for Letters Testimonial (of the Abilities of Persons Examined) for other parts of England; though 'tis true, since the College has been at great charges in purchasing ground, and building a fair and noble Structure, and Library for the use of their Members (which have involved them in great debts) they have for the discharge of the same, desired such who are admitted into their Society, (and able,) to Subscribe 20 l. towards the same; yet notwithstanding they have been so charitable to Learned and Skilful Physicians (who could not pay their Fees,) that they have admitted them freely; And likewise passed a publick Order, to appropriate all Corporation Fees belonging to any of the Members of the said College for 7 years, to the payment of their Debts: (which Order they have most generously observed for 6 Years last past:) And also another Order, to give their advice freely to Servants and all such who are esteemed Objects of Charity in London and the Suburbs thereof: Which Order being communicated by them to the Lord Mayor of London, An. 1687. His Lordship was pleased to Communicate the same to his Brethren the Aldermen of London, and they to their several Wards, that the Poor thereby might receive the Benefit of this Order. And as to their complaint of the general Licences we give to all Persons, who were never of any University to practise Physick; we say, that it is true; we do give Licences to all Persons, who apply themselves to us (Surgeons as well as others) and upon Examination are found fit to serve the King & State, though it be but in *Nonnullis curationibus*; and this we are obliged to do by the Law of the Land, the Statutes of the College, and the Solemn Oath we take when chosen Censors (or Examiners) of the same, in which Oath we swear, That we will not consent to admit any into the College, but such, whom without any Favour or Affection, we shall judge to be sufficiently qualified both for Learning and Morals; nor will we approve of any Person or Medicine for Reward, Intreaty, or Favour. We are therefore obliged to the Surgeons for their Charity in this malicious Accusation, whereby they charge us (against our Solemn Oaths) with giving general Licences for Reward; a Vice so abominable to that Learned Society! that perhaps no Society of Physicians in Europe are so highly Renowned and Celebrated for their Learning and Vertue, as the present College of Physicians.

They conclude their Answer with the following Story, That whereas the Physicians do say, that they never denied any Surgeon a Licence to practise Physick, who gave any Testimony of his fitness; the contrary is so manifest, that they refused to License Mr. Coatsworth, till he had procured to be discharged the Surgeons Company. As to this Story of Mr. Coatsworth, the Truth of it is this, Mr. Coatsworth having a desire to be admitted a Member of the College, and to be Licensed by them; he understood upon enquiry, that He must pass a due Examination of the College, and discharge himself from the Jurisdiction and Government of the Surgeons Company, if He desired to be admitted a Member thereof; the Reason of which Statute is expressed in the following words, *Neque enim aequum aut commodum censuimus quinquam in Societatem nostram admittere, qui fidem alteri addictam habet*; Upon this account Mr. Coatsworth applyed himself to the Surgeons for his discharge (without ever making any application to the College, either for Examination, Admission, or Licence; so far was the College from denying a Licence to him) which discharge the Surgeons refused without paying 30 l. to their Company; and other Fees and Gratuities to Officers, &c. for his speedy discharge: After he had done this, he applyed himself to the said College, was Examined, Admitted, and Licensed without any Difficulty or Controversy with the same; now how far this Instance answers their purpose, we leave the world to judge. They might (if they had pleased) have taken notice, that the famous Moulins, Wenton, and Hubert, (principal Surgeon at Court in K. Ch. I. Reign) &c. were Examined, and Licensed by the College. And that Mr. Thomas Hobbs (their present great Solicitor against the College) was Examined in English, and Licensed by the College; who at his Admission into that Society gave his Solemn Faith, and Recorded it under his hand, That he would never act any thing by word or deed which might tend to the Prejudice or Diminution of the Rights and Privileges of the College of Physicians, but would do all things (both by his Advice and Assistance) which might tend to its Honour, Advancement, and Perpetuity. But how well he hath discharged his Faith thus Solemnly given, and how grateful he hath been to that Society, which hath advanced his Practice and Estate; we leave himself and others to judge.



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A Letter to Dr. Tancred Robinson, in Answer to some Passages in His to Mr. VVotton, relating to Mr. Harris's Remarks on some Late Papers, &c.

S I R,

YOU are pleased to say you have had very ill Treatment from me, tho you believe, I never saw you, nor ever received any Affront or Injury by your means. 'Tis true indeed that (to my knowledge) I never did see you; as also that I know of no Affront or Injury you ever did or occasioned me. And I do here assure you, that it was no Private disgust at Dr. T. R. that induced me to write the Discourse that so much offends you, but a Resolution to bestow some Remarks on those who from such poor Piques will set themselves by secret and unfair ways to oppose Truth, Undermine Religion and True Philosophy, and Blast the Reputation of those that endeavour to propagate them. But wherein I have ill Treated you, I shall particularly enquire. And first, you charge me with *Insinuating that you are the Beast L. P.* and that therefore *I have fallen heavily on the Introduction to Sir John Narborough, &c.* To which I answer, that I no where call *L. P. Beast*, nor directly charge the Essays on you. 'Tis true, I hint now and then that there are some passages in them very like your way of writing; and by what you used to talk about Town before the publication of them, as well as what you are now pleased to Acknowledge, 'tis plain without going any further, there is ground enough for an Insinuation of that nature. The Reason why I cited some things out of your Writings, was both because (as I said just now) I found a strange agreement in Sense and Style between them and those of *L. P.* and also that I found several passages there lyable to just Exception: and why I may not make Remarks on such, wherever I find them, you have not yet convinced me.

You solemnly declare you are not the Author of the two Essays; And yet you own that you assisted towards the Composition of that Elaborate Pamphlet, being induced to it, not by any motives of Reason, but (such is your soft, gentle and Christian meekness) by a Private disgust at *D. W.* But since you say you are sorry that you were tempted to cast your Eyes on some vicious Fragments of those Patch'd Essays, and also that the Author hath made such an ill use of your kind furnishing him with Books and Letters: I declare I am sorry too, that you did not prohibit the Publication of those Patch'd Essays, and which had not you, as you say, toucht here and there, I had never toucht you. You must therefore Sir, thank your self for the unkind Animadversions you complain of; which how unkind soever they may appear to you, I am sure are not unjust.

You say indeed, that *I have a peculiar faculty of bringing forth Monsters, catching here and there a line, and sometimes single words, piecing them together into one ridiculous Paragraph.* Had you proved this, Sir, 'twould lye as hard on me, as now it doth on you; but the Instance you give is very short of it. You say, *I introduce on my Stage the Monkeys and Apes (as before I had done False Dice and Trick Tack) which if any one thinks it worth his labour to compare with your Letter to Mr. Ray, he will soon discover the Venom and Ulcer of this Mercurial Remarker.* But, Sir, your Invention it seems is much better than your Eye-sight, for I make no mention of *False Dice* any where, and not of *Tick Tack* till 76 pages after this: And for the *Monkeys and Apes*, 'twas your self introduced them on the English Stage; as will plainly appear if the Reader please to peruse that Letter of yours. In the Place you refer to, viz. p. 51. of my Remarks, I urge against *L. P.* that though it could be proved that the Fossil Shells were not deposited, where they are found, by the Deluge, yet would it not thence follow, that they were not Shells at all: And for this I bring the Testimony of the most Learned Doctor *T. R.* who tho he thought some of these Bodies might be scatter'd up and down the Earth by Encampments of Armies, &c. or by Apes and Monkeys: yet calls them Shells notwithstanding. Now in this, Sir, I do you no wrong, for the Passage in your Letter to Mr. Ray is only a little longer, but to the very same sense. Say you there, *Mr. Loubere, the late French Envoy to Siam, affirms that the Monkeys and Apes are almost continually carrying Shells, and other Marine Bodies from the Sea-side up to the Mountains.* All I can be culpable for here, is only that I did not cite the Authority from whence you had this Observation, and that I call that your Opinion, which you had from Mr. Loubere. And is it not so? don't you bring this as one way, by which Shells may come to the Tops of Hills? Mr. Loubere perhaps was so happy as to see the Monkeys and Apes about this important work; his there.

therefore was *knowledge*, and yours that relate it from him in that Letter, is *Opinion* of the Truth of that Fact: which is all I say of it. And therefore, wherein the *Barbarity, Ulcer and Venom* of this matter lies, you would have done better to have demonstrated, than to have charged it *unjustly and unfairly* upon me, without doing so.

Next, Sir, you charge me with *Firking* at the *Boyling and Burning Fountains*, which you are pleased to say, are not so much as warm, and even actually cold (*vid. My Remarks p. 39.*) And really, Sir, I can't but think still, that you deserve a little *Animadversion* for that manner of expressing your self. For if by *Boyling and Burning*, you mean as other People do, and according to the true signification of those words, you will find very few Persons that will believe the Fact you Relate, *viz. that Boyling and Burning Fountains are actually cold.* But if by *Boyling* you mean nothing but a Fountain's bubbling up, I can't see what need there is of a Pompous Account of such a Fountain: For wherever there is a great Pressure or weight of Water, and the Orifice of the Spring but Narrow: Or wherever any Air or Vapour comes out along with the Water, there this mighty Phenomenon of the *Bubbling or Boyling* of the Water will follow: And yet it will be no great news to tell the World that you have seen a Spring bubble up, whose Water is cold. And then as to *Burning*; if by it you mean *no burning of the Water at all*, but only, an irruption of some Sulphurous or Bituminous Vapours at, or near the Fountain Head (which was the Case of the Spring near Wigan in Lancashire, *Phil. Trans. N. 26.*) I think still you had as good not have called it a *Burning Fountain*: And 'tis your pretty wording of it only, that I find fault withall; being satisfied there is in nature in many Places, something like what you mean, without desiring any old Woman to pour those Fountains into my Skull, which (by a way peculiar to you) you say she can so easily do.

After this you tell Mr. Wotton that I have some where or other, tho where you know not, a very nauseous piece of Scurrility on himself for his Laborious and Accurate Account of *Agostino Scilla*: Now Sir, since you discourage Mr. Wotton from Reading my Book, by a witty Argument drawn from its price, you ought to have been so just and kind as to have quoted that *Nauseom and Scurrilous* Passage: But the mischief is, there is no such thing there. I never mention Mr. Wotton once in all my Book, nor do I charge the Extract of *Scilla* on him: Indeed I say, that Extract is liable to Exceptions, and that I can prove it, and I say now that the Extracter shall have that Proof whenever he desires it. But where is the *Nauseousness and Scurrility* of this: Alas, 'tis only a poor dis-ingenuous Artifice of yours to prejudice Mr. Wotton and draw him into your Quarrel; and you practice the very same with reference to Dr. Hook, Mr. Ray, and Dr. Lister: which I doubt not, but those Gentlemen are well aware of: And now Sir, having finished my Answer to the great Charge against me; pray give me leave to ask you a few Questions, and so I will leave you.

And first Sir, I wou'd fain know whether your calling such pretty Gentile Names as you do, such as, *Buffoon, Mountebank, Scaramouch, and Harlequin, Draw-Can-Sir, Leviathan, Fitz-Harris, Pueril Declamator, &c.* be suitable to that Christian Meekness, and to those soft and gentle Instructions you have so often been (as you say) inspired withall? and whether it be agreeable to the kind promise you made of not treating me after my own Petulant and Inhumane Manner? and whether this be not a little suspicious, and most disagreeable to the refined part of Mankind? to give it in your own way. 2dly. May not a man that so soon forgets his promised way of handling Mr. Harris, forget also whether he ever knew the Author of the two Letters or not? for indeed Sir, there are in them (as I observe in my Remarks) so many things agreeable to the Style and manner of writing used by L. P. that they wou'd tempt any one to think they had the same Original. And truly Sir, there are even in this very Letter of yours a great many Touches which are very like the Masterly hand of L. P. such as the *Ulcer and Venom* of this mercurial Remarker: *ducking in a mighty Volum of vanity: Every old Womans being able to pour the Boyling and Burning Fountains into my skull:* And that concluding piece of Elegance, *that you are not affected with the Grimaces of Buffoons, and Mountebanks, unless by way of Laughter as in this J. H. his Remarkable Theatre of Scaramouch, and Harlequin:* Judge you now of this *Huc-in-cry* from your Brother of Winchelsey: All which I think are enough to justify a Remark I have made at the top of my 51 Page: Which I will not here repeat, but leave you to consider of it at your Leisure.

I am, S I R,

Your humble Servant.

J. H.

J. Harris



ask to thee after thou hadst done with the patient, but thy busy departure allowed us no opportunity.

The conclusion of this long sentence, which to answer the more particularly and plainly, I have divided into three parts, is the most odd and surprising of all: 'Which gave him two or three plentiful Stools; and when I went to see him next morning, I found him up, and he walk'd about his room, and in a few days got abroad; which you, Mr. Clutton, very well know to be true, though you have been so disingenuous as to give another Account of it.' — If by which thou meanest all the particulars mentioned just before, and by *know knew*, (both which the sense seems to require) then thy assertion is false as to three of them: for I *knew* nothing of the plentiful stools, of thy going to see him next morning, or of his walking about his room: I had heard indeed, that he got abroad in a few days. If thy meaning be, that I now very well know these things to be true, because thou hast in thy Letter told me them; I must declare, that I am so far from knowing them, that I do not so much as believe them to be true on that account. But be thy words, or thy meaning what they will, thy accusation is groundless, that I have been so disingenuous as to give another Account of it. Of it? Of what? if thou meanest of all the particulars, or of any one, it is equally false; since I have given no Account at all concerning any of them. I have faithfully related what I saw and heard at the house; and there my Account ends.

I have now gone through one half of thy long Letter: and have cleared myself both of the contradiction, and of the two falsehoods charged upon me: which whole charge, had it been true, would not have at all affected the subject in dispute, viz. the bad effects of thy Brother's Medicines. For how could it prove them to be less pernicious, hadst thou proved that the Preface of my Book contradicted the Title-page, that thy Brother was not in a coach below, and that thou stay'dst above after I was gone? The FIFTY CASES must remain in the very same situation, intirely unaffected by any of those trivial and foreign circumstances. Thy insinuing on which circumstances only, is a tacit acknowledgment, that, altho' thou thought'st it necessary to take some publick notice of my Book, yet thou could'st not invalidate any of those CASES related in it, nor had'st any thing more material and pertinent to object against it. This is fully confirmed by the remaining half of thy Letter, in which thou insinuat'st on things, if possible, more immaterial and impertinent: from returning any answer to which I might therefore very justly be excused. However, for once I will not decline the task; tho' I shall hardly ever undertake the like for the future.

I cannot imagine to what purpose thou say'st, in the beginning of the third paragraph, 'I believe I was a Dabbler in that Art [Chymistry] before you knew your right hand from your left; I went through a Course al- most forty years ago, under old Mr. Wilson'; unless it be to inform the readers, that thou art advanced in years, and much older than myself. And yet this seems to have been altogether needless, since they would very probably conclude this long Letter, so full of words, particularly about thyself, and so empty of things, to be no other than the effect of the talkativeness of declining age.

I was very glad to read the true testimony thou bearest in the following lines, 'You may remember, Sir, that not many years ago, both you and I, and several other persons, attended a Course of Chymistry perform'd by that very learned and most judicious Physician Dr. Shaw, now resident at Scarborough, assisted by the ingenious and facetious Mr. Hawksbee, &c.' As to the latter, I have no occasion to say any thing, and therefore shall not, as I would not unnecessarily, lessen thy opinion of his ingenuity and facetiousness: but I fear thou wilt not entertain the same opinion of the learning and judiciousness of the Doctor; when I have assured thee, that he examined the Principles of thy Brother's Pills, at my house, a few weeks ago; and was intirely of my opinion, that the red pill is Arsenick and Glafs of Antimony.

To thy sneer upon my Profession, that I have serv'd an apprenticeship to learn to put Greek names to English Roots and Plants, I shall only reply, That since thou pretendest to act as a kind of Sub-practitioner under thy Brother, a little more knowledge of the English names of Roots and Plants would not have been amiss to have supplied thy deficiency in the Greek names. — That thou canst solve a Problem in Euclid as well, and give as clear a Demonstration of what is true or false, as I can, I shall not deny: yet I cannot but observe, that thy way of reasoning in this Letter, does not seem to favour much of Euclid; and that thy not endeavouring to prove any of the CASES to be false, is next to a demonstration that thou apprehendest they are all true.

To prove the goodness of thy Brother's Medicines, thou say'st, 'I know by experience on my own body'; as if it were reasonable to take thy bare word for that experience in their favour, any more than mine to their disadvantage. But what dost thou know by thy own expe-

rience? Thou wilt answer, 'That my Brother's Remedies, though they sometimes have great struggles with viscous and other Humours they meet with in the blood, in some constitutions, yet when those Humours are separated and carried off, they are so friendly and agreeable to human Nature, that they may be taken in Quantity, and for Constancy, not only without prejudice, but with great benefit and advantage.' Hadst thou joined to thy Chymistry and Geometry a little knowledge of human nature, thou wouldst have known, that when the viscous and other humours are carried off, the body has no manner of occasion for Medicines, but only for proper food and aliment. And as such, were it not too ridiculous, one might imagine thou didst recommend thy Brother's Remedies, when thou say'st they may be taken in QUANTITY and FOR CONSTANCY, with great benefit and advantage. And indeed the price, about a crown for a grain and half, at which thy Brother sells them, is one property which may possibly recommend them as the most elegant food to persons of great quality and fortune.

To confirm the truth of what thou hast asserted concerning the great benefit of taking them in quantity and for constancy, thou tellest us of 'a Youth (another person would have called him a child) about six or seven years of age, who was disordered in his body, and had the assistance of such as have the reputation to be able and experienced Physicians, without success, but was relieved by thy Brother's Remedies; after which he took four Pills and two Drops each day for ten days running.' Upon which I observe, that, contrary to my method in the FIFTY CASES, thou mentionest no name either of Patient, or Physician, which effectually prevents all inquiry; nor so much as tellest us the Youth's distemper: that he did not take so many Pills and Drops a day 'till after he was relieved by the Remedies; and that thou dost not specify what kind of Pills they were which were taken in so plentiful a manner. This last circumstance was very necessary to be mentioned; because thy Brother may have several sorts of Pills, three of which I have discovered, of different colours, blue, purple, and red, which I have described from p. 106, to the end; and I cannot imagine that thou meanest any of those Pills; four of which, I am well assured, contain above four grains of Arsenick, besides two of Glafs of Antimony, and a little Cobalt, which is more than enough to kill the strongest man in the world.

To give a testimony of my Sincerity in my discovery of the component Principles of these Pills, I am challenged by thee to enter the List with thee in the following Proposal. 'You shall make choice, (say'st thou) of one or more persons of your own, or any other Profession, and I will do the same; and a number of Pills shall be made in their presence, of what you confidently assert are the component Principles of my Brother's Pills, in the same proportion as you have prescribed in your Book; one of which Pills shall be taken by you, and at the same time I will take a double quantity of my Brother's Pill, in a convenient place for us both, and the Gentlemen appointed shall attend the operations; and as soon as one Dose is work'd off, we will repeat another, till the Gentlemen say they are satisfied with the Experiment; by which the Publick may have some Demonstration whether your Assertions be true or false.' Had this Challenge been sent by a stranger, I should have taken no notice of it, as concluding that it must needs come from one, the viscous humours in whose blood had not been carried off by thy Brother's Remedies, and who continued more dis- temper'd in brain, than the Youth thou speak'st of was in body. But since it comes from an old acquaintance, who professes to understand Euclid, I will give it a serious examination. — 1. In the first place, thou propos'st, that the Pills which I am to take shall be made of what I assert are the component Principles of thy Brother's, in the presence of choic'd Inspectors: but thou propos'st no way whereby to make it evident to them, that thy Dose shall be made of the very same component Principles, and in the very same quantity, with those Pills administer'd to the persons in the FIFTY CASES. 2. And therefore the next part of thy Proposal as to thy taking of a double quantity of thy Brother's, is altogether fallacious. For supposing, that thou meanest what thy words do not sufficiently express, double in weight, as well as number; yet how shall it be made clear to the Inspectors, that those Pills contain double the weight of those very ingredients of which thy Brother's Pills are generally composed, when they may be made up of other ingredients, and yet retain the very same appearance, bulk, and weight? 3. The proposed repetition of the Dose still as one has been work'd off, 'till the Gentlemen say they are satisfied with the experiment, must either be impracticable, or to no purpose: the former, if either of us die, or be rendered extremely sick by the first dose; the latter, let the event be what it will, since the Gentlemen can never be rationally satisfied with it. 4. For by this Experiment, the Publick cannot possibly have any Demonstration whether my Assertions be true or false, as thou say'st it may. My Assertions are, that the main ingredient of thy Brother's

Pills are Arsenick, &c. Suppose then I take a Pill or two compos'd in publick of Arsenick, and thou takest a double quantity of Pills compos'd in private, which thou say'st are thy Brother's Pills: how can the effects of these two Doses upon thee and me, demonstrate the truth or falsehood of my Assertions concerning the ingredients of three sorts of thy Brother's Pills, when there is no proper evidence that thou hast really taken any of them? No Such Demonstrations as this are to be met with in Euclid. 5. But supposing that the truth or falsehood of my Assertions could be demonstrated by this Experiment; it could not possibly give any testimony of my Sincerity in those Assertions; which if I believed to be really true, my Sincerity must be the same, whether they proved to be true or false. Such an Experiment would indeed be a sufficient testimony of my Simplicity, tho' not of my Sincerity. In short, thou propos'st this Experiment merely to amuse the Publick, knowing at the same time, that I could not consent to it, nor thou thyself agree to make it in a fair and equal way. To do which, it is necessary, that thy Dose of Pills should be compos'd in the presence of the Inspectors, as well as mine. But to this thou wilt never consent, because it would discover the pretended secret; nor can I consent to take the Dose propos'd, lest I should be guilty of self-murther.

Notwithstanding all this, thou concludest this wild Proposal in this triumphant manner, 'And if you refuse this Proposition, I will say you are a Deceiver, and the truth is not in you;' that is, in other words, 'If you refuse to run the risque of poisoning yourself with Arsenick, I will say you designed to deceive the Publick, by warning them against the Arsenick in my Brother's Pills.' And that your Book, instead of being a true and candid Relation, &c. is a malicious Invektive: i. e. if you won't consent to swallow a dose of poison, your Book is a malicious Invektive. If this way of talking be the consequence of studying Euclid, a man had better let him alone. However, without pretending to the spirit of prophecy, I will venture to foretell, that thou wilt not, for thy own sake, except very privately, say these terrible things concerning me.

To aggravate the wickedness of my intentions in this malicious Invektive, as thou termest it, thou addest, 'Publish'd with a View only to promote your own ungrateful Mammon, and to asperse an innocent Person, who spends his Time and his Income in relieving and assisting the distressed and afflicted.' — My readiness to promote the Pill and Drop, contrary to my own interest, while I thought them good, as mentioned in pag. 3 of my Book, sufficiently clears me from thy imputation of publishing it to promote my own ungrateful mammon. — Nor have I therein aspers'd any innocent person, but only given many true Relations of the hurt done by such bold and ignorant practice, in order to secure the world from receiving more. — In what manner he spends his time, I know not: but one may be certain, from the following Calculation, that he does not spend his income in relieving and assisting the distressed and afflicted.

When he returned to England from his Travels, I believe thou wilt own, that he had no clear income from any estate, either real, or personal. His whole income then must arise from the succeeding sale of Pill and Drop; which indeed has been a noble one. For in a Paper published by him, and reprinted in my Book pag. 28, &c. he boasts, that in 9 months he had given his Remedies to 20,000 persons; according to which account, he may very justly be supposed to have administered them at least to 50,000, in two years time. And if every patient, one with another, took only 6 Pills, or 6 Drops, they will amount to 300,000: and if only one person in three pay'd for them (less we cannot well suppose, since one Great Man very lately pay'd 250l. for 1000) there will be 100,000 pay'd for; which, at 5 s. each, come to 25,000l. — And if he gave only Pills, the Materials at prime cost do not, I think, cost above 25 s. I do not forget the Hospital; but suppose That is more than supported by the generous subscriptions of above 100 of the Nobility and Gentry, whose names have been published.

So that upon the whole it appears, that there is a clear Income of very near 12,500l. a year, say'd to be spent in relieving and assisting the distressed and afflicted. To demonstrate to the world, that this has been really so spent, seems to be incumbent upon thee: but that thou wilt find it a Problem much more difficult to solve than any in Euclid, is the opinion of

Thy Old Friend and Acquaintance,
Holborn 5th mo. 3d. 1736. JOSEPH CLUTTON.

	s.	d.
* White Arsenick 29 ounces	0	4
Glafs of Antimony 14 ounces	0	10
Zaffre 2 ounces	0	1 1/2
45 ounces	1	3 1/2

If one grain and 1/2 make one Pill, there will be 16,380 for 15 d. 1/2. which is above 1000 for 1 d. or 300,000 for 300 pence, which make 25 s.



COPY of a LETTER

SENT

HIS GRACE ***

FROM

Dr. CONNOR, Member of the College of Physicians & Royal Society,

CONCERNING HIS

Medicina Arcana de Mystico Corporis Humani Statu :

A Latin TREATISE, in which he designs to Explain the MIRACLES relating to HUMAN BODIES, by the Principles of PHYSICK.

MY LORD,

I Have Receiv'd some Information, That your Grace, and several Eminent Men of the Church, by the Misrepresentations of some Malicious People, have been inclin'd to believe, I have some ill Design, in Writing a Treatise, *De Mystico Corporis Humani Statu*: The Title and Contents whereof, have happen'd to be already Published, tho' not understood in the Sense that I mean. I thought my self Obliged to Endeavour, to give your Grace all the Satisfaction I cou'd, and at the same time to do my self Justice. And I hope I shall make it plainly appear, to your Grace, that my Thoughts are so far from tending to *Deism*, that our Faculty lies under the Scandal of Irreligion, by the Prejudice of the World, and for that Reason alone, I suffer under that Calumny at present; my Design will yet prove to be of very great use to confirm reveal'd Religion, without Excluding, Adding, or Altering any one Point of Faith, as Mr. *Poylethwait*, and some other Persons I have communicated it to, can acquaint your Grace.

I endeavour, my Lord, to make it no longer a Difficulty, to conceive, and make evident by Reason, and the Principles of Physick, I mean the Principles of Nature, all the Miracles related in Scripture, concerning Bodies, particularly the Human: I mean, supposing those Miracles, to be true Matters of Fact, and all Matters of Fact, as well Natural, as Supernatural, to be immediate Effects of a Supreme Being, which must be granted; it is as easie to conceive the Manner how this Infinite Power may be apply'd to Bodies, to work Miracles, as to produce the common Phenomena of Nature. By this I hope to convince our *Scepticks* in Religion, the *Deists*, who must give their Assent, when they have the same evident Reason to conceive the Possibility, and consequently to believe the Truth of such Miracles, that are authentically deliver'd to us, as they have to conceive that Straw can burn in a flaming Fire.

The Foundation I go upon, is the Structure of the Human Body, which I have often taken to pieces, by Anatomy, and resolv'd into its Essential Elements, or Minute Particles by Chymistry; for I find it as necessary to be acquainted with its Fabric, to give an Account of the Miraculous States it is suppos'd to have been in Supernaturally, as it is to explain the Natural Effects commonly produc'd in it: For want of a sufficient Insight in this Matter, several Divines of the latter Ages, have given very gross Ideas of the Miracles they have pretend'd to explain; and in several Places where I have been, I saw them, either through Ignorance, or for Interest, give out for Miracles, Phenomena, that were only surprizing Effects of Natural Causes; which has given so great an Occasion to *Scepticism*, and increas'd of *Deism*.

Having laid down for my Basis, the Structure of the Human Body, as far as I cou'd discover from my Senses, Anatomy, Fire, Microscopes, and Experiments; I proceed to examine, and endeavour to explain the different ways its Natural State is suppos'd to have been Supernaturally alter'd by an Infinite Power: For finding that the Human Body is all Matter, and that all this Matter is nothing but an Union of Particles, with Bulk, Figure, and respective Situation, I thought that all the alteration that cou'd Supernaturally happen to this Bulk, Figure, or Situation, would be conceiv'd. But before I enter upon those nice Subjects, I find it first necessary to enquire into the Cause, Nature, and Laws of Motion; because Motion is the only true Cause of all Natural Effects; and the Suspensions of the Laws of this Motion, are the only Causes of all Supernatural Effects, or Miracles. I conceive the Laws of Motion can be suspended three different ways, and by one or more of those Laws of Suspension, it is as easie to solve clearly all Miracles, as it is to explain the most evident Effects of Natural Causes, by the common Laws of Motion.

My

My Lord, Tho' I mention, that all Miracles whatsoever can be easily reduc'd to some of the three Laws of Suspension of Motion, notwithstanding I do not design to speak of all sorts of Miracles, but of such only as are most in dispute among the Learned: Yet any understanding Man may easily make his Application, and resolve all other Supernatural Effects into one or other of 'em. The Heads of my Discourse, I think fit to lay down here before your Grace, in the same Order I design to treat of.

I. Of the Nature of a Body, particularly an Organical one, where the Structure and Natural State of the Human Body is explain'd.

II. How many ways the Natural State of the Human Body, is said to have been Supernaturally alter'd.

III. Of the Laws of Motion, and of the three different Suspensions of the same, in order to explain all Miracles.

IV. How it can be conceiv'd, that Water can be changed into Wine.

V. How it can be conceiv'd, that a Human Body can be Invulnerable, Immortal, and can live for ever without Meat, as after the Resurrection.

VI. How a Human Body can be conceiv'd to be in a Fire without Burning.

VII. How we can conceive that an Army can pass through the Sea without Drowning, or walk upon the Water without Sinking.

VIII. How a Human Body can make it self a way through a Wall: where it is proved, that there can be no Penetration in the Sense of the Philosophers.

IX. Of the Different Ways a Human Body can come into the World; where is given an Account of its Generation by Concourse of Man and Woman.

X. How we can conceive a Human Body can be form'd of a Woman without a Man, as Christs.

XI. How we can conceive a Human Body to be made without Man or Woman, as Adams.

XII. How to conceive a Human Body Dead, some Ages since, to be brought to Life again, as in the Resurrection.

XIII. How many ways it cannot be conceiv'd that a Human Body can be Intire and Alive in two Places at the same time.

XIV. A particular, and new way of Conceiving a Human Body to be Intire and Alive in several Places at once; where Intire, is only taken in respect of the Structure, and number of Parts, not in respect of the Bulk: because a Body can never be in two Places at once with the same Bulk, and the same Quantity of Matter.

London: Printed for Sam. Briscoe, at the Corner of Rassel-street, Covent-Garden, 1696.

XV. Of the Spirit, or Thinking-part of Man, and his Soul; the Spirit performs only Voluntary Motion, and Sensation, but the Soul gives Life to the Body.

XVI. A Spirit cannot be conceiv'd to be in two Places at once; but the Soul can be with the Body in several Places in the same Instant.

Because, my Lord, my design here is to explain all the Supernatural States that our Body is supposed to have been put into, and since its being in two Places at once, is the State the most disputed and doubted of, I thought it convenient to examine the Reasons of those that assert it capable of being in several Places at once, to see whether they are reconcileable with our Senses, and with the Nature and Structure of a Human Body, which is the chief Thing to be consider'd. I find it impossible to conceive that a Human Body can be in two Places at the same time, after the manner they have hitherto describ'd; and after some consideration, I could find but one particular way to conceive the Multipresence of a Body, and that only of an Organical one: (that is) I conceive clearly, that by a Supream Power, my Body, without the Spirit, can really be, with all its Parts, tho' not with all its Dimensions, in several Places at once; and that it can perform, in each Place, the same Operations and Functions, that it uses to perform in one; and my meaning is so different from others, that I grant all other Arguments that have been hitherto brought against it; which I offer to Consideration, submitting my Judgment to greater Capacities; and tho' I do not intend in this Treatise, to mention a Word of Religion, or Scripture, being not my Province; yet that nothing shou'd seem Heterodox in it, I am ready to confer with any Candid Person; that your Grace will be pleas'd to appoint: Having no other Design, in this Book, but to enquire how far we may look into, and confirm Supernatural Effects, relating to Bodies, by the Principles of Physick. This has been, my Lord, the true Intent of

Your Grace's most Obedient,
and most Humble Servant,
London, Bow-Street, T. 1. 1. 1.
Sept. 30. 1696.
Bernard Connor.



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1753

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A
L E T T E R
T O
His Worthy Friend, D. B. M.

F R O M
Dr. CONNOR, Member of the College of Physicians & Royal Society,

CONCERNING HIS
Medicina Arcana de Mystico Corporis Humani Statu :

O R,
A Latin TREATISE, in which he designs to Explain the MIRACLES
relating to HUMAN BODIES, by the Principles of PHYSICK.

S I R,

I think you have not forgot a late Discourse, wherein you and I were engaged in the Defence of *Miracles*, against the Objections of some Persons then present, who pretended they could not conceive either the Possibility, or the Manner of them.

These Objections, we looked upon as weak in themselves, and seeming to imply, That either the Divine Omnipotence could do nothing, but what their Faculties were capable to comprehend; or, that there was a necessity, that, to convince Unbelievers, to confirm some Important Truth, or to bring about some other great or weighty End, it were requisite that God should not only do a *Miracle*, but also shew them the Way and Manner how it was performed. We freely owned, That such Operations as are looked upon as *Miracles*, those especially recorded in Scripture, cannot be performed by the Stated Laws of Nature, but immediately by a Supreme Being, for some great Design.

This Answer, as being undeniably true, they could not but admit; and tho' where the Relaters were of an Undoubted Credit and Veracity, they could not but believe those Performances were Miraculous and Supernatural; yet, for their clearer satisfaction, they desired our further Thoughts concerning the Manner of such Supernatural Effects.

This being above my Sphere, which reaches no further than *Physick*, or Nature in its ordinary Operations; wherein, however, I find matter more than sufficient to employ all my Time and Thoughts; and wherein I plainly see the Existence, and can never sufficiently admire the constant Providence of a Deity; yet being willing to comply with their Desires, I promised I would give them what satisfaction I could therein.

This, indeed, was not the first time the very same Difficulties had been proposed in my hearing; for I had formerly discoursed with others, both in this and other Countries, upon the same Subject; and had some Years ago drawn up a rude Scheme of an Essay towards the clearing of this Point. But if this, or the like occasion,

did not put me upon reviewing this Paper, I might have never given my self, or any Body else, the Trouble of Reading it. But having thus, unwarily, engaged my self, I resolved to revise this Design, and to give those Persons a sight of it. This I did accordingly, and afterwards shewed it to your self, and to some other Friends.

They owned the Notions I advanced, and the Ways of Explication I proposed, were new to them, and might be so to others; and tho' they were not, nor could be convinced, that these were the very Ways of the Divine Proceedings, in the effecting of such Operations, yet they seemed inclinable to imagine, that upon these Principles, Miracles, and the Operations of them, were conceivable by such as know any thing of the Nature and Laws of Motion.

This Communication of my Thoughts, gave occasion to others to discourse with me about them, and to desire that if I did intend to publish them, I would in the meantime, give them, at least, the general Heads of my Design.

This I was willing to have been excused in, as having not digested them into that order I might at last publish them in; and was willing to reserve to my self a Power of making what Additions or Retrenchments I should afterwards think fit to make; but the Plan of the Essay happening not to be fully represented, and afterwards being worse understood and commented upon, I at last resolved to draw up the following Account of the Particulars I therein consider.

I endeavour, Sir, to make it no longer a Difficulty, to conceive, and make evident by Reason, and the Principles of *Physick*, I mean the Principles of Nature, all the Miracles related in Scripture, concerning Bodies, particularly the Human: I mean, supposing those Miracles, to be true Matters of Fact, and all Matters of Fact, as well Natural, as Supernatural, to be immediate Effects of a Supreme Being, which must be granted; it is as easie to conceive the Manner how this Infinite Power may be apply'd to Bodies, to work Miracles, as

to produce the common Phenomena of Nature. By this I hope to convince our *Scepticks* in Religion, the *Deists*, who must give their Assent, when they have the same evident Reason to conceive the Possibility, and consequently to believe the Truth of such Miracles, that are authentically deliver'd to us, as they have to conceive that Straw can burn in a flaming Fire.

The Foundation I go upon, is the Structure of the Human Body, which I have often taken to pieces, by Anatomy, and resolv'd into its Essential Elements or Minute Particles by Chymistry; for I find it as necessary to be acquainted with its Fabrick, to give an Account of the Miraculous States it is suppos'd to have been in Supernaturally, as it is to explain the Natural Effects commonly produc'd in it: For want of a sufficient Insight in this Matter, several Divines of the latter Ages, have given very gross Ideas of the Miracles they have pretended to explain; and in several Places where I have been, I saw them, either through Ignorance, or for Interest, give out for Miracles, Phenomena, that were only surprizing Effects of Natural Causes; which has given to great an Occasion to *Scepticism*, and increas'd of *Deism*.

Having laid down for my Basis, the Structure of the Human Body, as far as I cou'd discover from my Senses, Anatomy, Fire, Microscopes, and Experiments; I proceed to examine, and endeavour to explain the different ways its Natural State is suppos'd to have been Supernaturally alter'd by an Infinite Power: For finding that the Human Body is all Matter, and that all this Matter is nothing but an Union of Particles, with Bulk, Figure, and respective Scituation, I thought that all the alteration that cou'd Supernaturally happen to this Bulk, Figure, or Scituation, would be conceiv'd. But before I enter upon those nice Subjects, I find it first necessary to enquire into the Cause, Nature, and Laws of Motion; because Motion is the only true Cause of all Natural Effects; and the Suspensions of the Laws of this Motion, are the only Causes of all Supernatural Effects, or Miracles. I conceive the Laws of Motion can be suspended three different ways. and by one or more of those Laws of Suspension, it is as easie to solve clearly all Miracles, as it is to explain the most evident Effects of Natural Causes, by the common Laws of Motion.

Though I mention, That all Miracles whatsoever can be easily reduc'd to some of the three Laws of Suspension of Motion, notwithstanding I do not design to speak of all sorts of Miracles, but of such only as are most in dispute among the Learned: Yet any understanding Man may easily make his Application, and resolve all other Supernatural Effects into one or other of 'em. The Heads of my Discourse, I think fit to lay down here in the same Order I design to treat of 'em. (*viz.*)

I. Of the Nature of a Body, particularly an Organical one, where the Structure and Natural State of the Human Body is explain'd.

II. How many ways the Natural State of the Human Body, is said to have been Supernaturally alter'd.

III. Of the Laws of Motion, and of the three different Suspensions of the same, in order to explain all Miracles.

IV. How it can be conceived, that Water can be changed into Wine.

V. How it can be conceiv'd, that a Human Body can be Invulnerable, Immortal, and can live for ever without Meat, as after the Resurrection.

VI. How a Human Body can be conceived to be in a Fire without Burning.

VII. How we can conceive that an Army can pass through the Sea without Drowning, or walk upon the Water without Sinking.

VIII. How it can be conceived, that a Man can have a Bloody Sweat.

IX. Of the Different Ways a Human Body can come into the World; where is given an Account of its Generation by Concurrence of Man and Woman.

X. How we can conceive a Human Body can be firm'd of a Woman without a Man, as Christ's.

XI. How to conceive a Human Body to be made without Man or Woman, as Adam's.

XII. How to conceive a Human Body Dead, some Ages since, to be brought to Life again, as in the Resurrection.

XIII. How many ways it cannot be conceiv'd that a Human Body can be Intire and Alive in two Places at the same time.

Because my design here is to explain all the Supernatural States that our Body is suppos'd to have been put into, and since its being in two Places at once is the State the most disputed and doubted of; I thought it convenient to examine the Reasons of those that assert it capable of being in several Places at once, to see whether they are reconcileable with our Senses, and with the Nature and Structure of a Human Body, which is the chief Thing to be consider'd. I find it impossible to conceive, that a Human Body can be in two Places at the same time, after the manner they have hitherto describ'd; since the same Human Body can never be in two Places at once, with the same Bulk, and with the same Quantity of Matter: Tho' it may be plainly conceived, that by a Supreme Power, and in a particular manner, my Body, without the Spirit, can be Intire, and Alive, with the same Structure, and with the same number of Organical Parts, tho' not with their usual Dimensions, in several Places at the same time. Yet since we have no evident Proof, or Experience, that any Human Body has ever been thus multiplied; and because from conceiving the Possibility of it, it is thought, People may perhaps hereafter take occasion to draw several Consequences, that may be liable to dangerous Constructions, and lead into Erroneous Speculations, I am advis'd, and am willing to decline treating of this Subject; having no mind to meddle with *Scripture*, or *Kedigion*, being not my Province. Wherefore I will endeavour only to explain those Miracles that most People agree upon, submitting my Judgment to greater Capacities. For I have no other design in this Book, but to enquire how far we may look into, and confirm Supernatural Effects, relating to Bodies, by the Principles of Physick. Yet I do not think my other Occupations will permit me to get this small Treatise ready for the Press, so soon as common Discourse, and this notice of it, might otherwise seem to intimate.

I cou'd not, Sir, resolve you the last time we were together, what you asked me about the Anatomy: but having thought of it since, I design not to make any more Demonstrations and Discourses of Anatomy, but I intend, this Winter, to try a great many Chymical, and Anatomical Experiments, to confirm the Natural Account I have had the Occasion to give of the Structure, Functions, and Operations of the Human Body, in this City, and in both the Universities: Because I have a mind to lay a Foundation of Experiments (since Experiments are the only Foundation we can surely build upon in Physick) for my *Oeconomia Animalis*, which I hope to be able to publish in few Years.

As for what we were talking about the Account of Poland, I have put into some order, the Memoirs I have brought with me out of that Kingdom, and I design to publish soon an Historical Account of the Ancient and Present State of Poland; with an Abridgment of the Lives, and of the most remarkable Actions of the Kings of that Country, from the Beginning of the Monarchy, to this present Election. I will insert in it something relating to the Dutchy of Curland; for I do not find that there is any tolerable Account of them hitherto published in our Tongue. But before I expose any thing to the Publick Censure of the World, I shall first desire your Opinion; knowing that your good Judgment can easily correct the Oversight of

Your Faithful Friend,

and Servant,

London, Bow-street,
Octob. 22. 1696.

B. C.

London: Printed for Sam. Briscoe, at the Corner of Russel-street, Covent-Garden, 1696.



PROPOSALS
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By R. JAMES, M.D.

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den selbst den gewöhnlichen Cursum operationum chirurgicarum demonstrieren; nach dessen Endigung aber die übrigen Arten derer fracturen und luxationum vollends absolviren. Bey denen Operationibus chirurgicis wird er, wie bisher sich der Ordnung bedienen, daß er die definition der zu operirenden Krankheit, ihre mancherley Arten und Verschiedenheit von andern Zufällen, ihre Kennzeichen, Ursachen, Prognosin und Cur zuerst vorträget; bey der Cur die Medicamenta und Diät anzeigt; endlich die Operation anführet, und bey derselben die dazu nöthige Instrumenta weist, welches die besten davon sind, erkläret, die bey der Operation nöthigen practischen Cautelen aus denen bewährtesten Autoribus, und seiner eigenen Erfahrung treulich communicirt, und zuletzt die Operation selbst, nebst dem dabey erforderlichen Manual und Verband auf todten Körpern deutlich demonstrirt. Er wird hierzu, wie gewöhnlich, des Montags und Dienstags die Stunden von 10. bis 12. Uhr nehmen; des Donnerstags und Freytags aber in eben denen Stunden eben die Operationes privatim demonstrieren, so daß unter seiner Aufsicht ein jeder von denen Auditoribus die Operationes an todten Körpern selbst nachzumachen Gelegenheit hat.

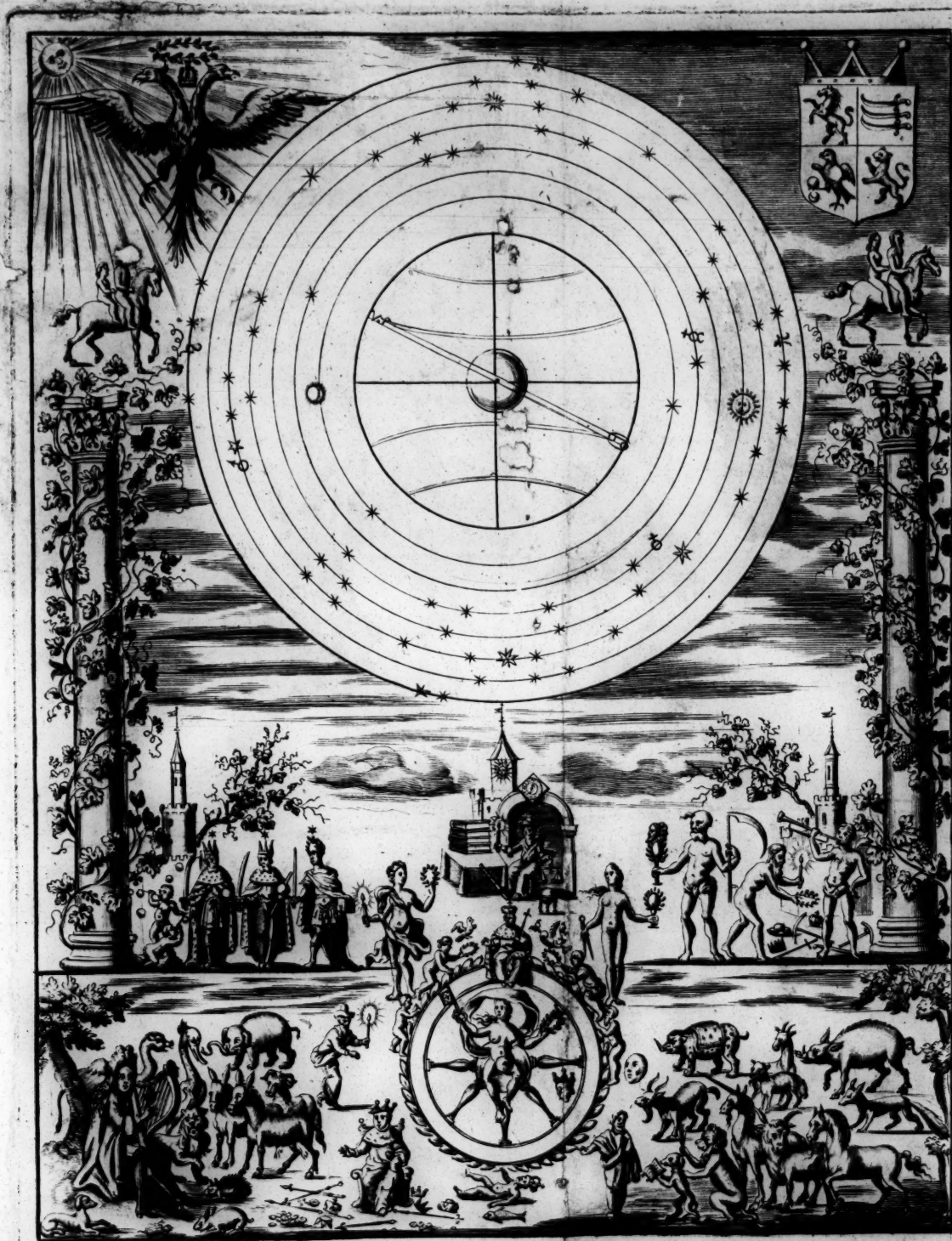
VII.

D. Friederich Hermann Ludewig Muzell, Profess. physiolog. & patholog. ord. med. Reg. nosocom. charitatis, ist noch mit der Abhandlung der Physiologic beschäftigt. Man ist darinnen eben mit dem Cerebro und seiner Function, und der generalen Betrachtung derer Nerven zum Ende gekommen; und jetzt wird man der natürlichsten Ordnung gemäß mit denen äußerlichen Sinnen und unter denenselben mit dem Sensu tactus den Anfang machen. Es wird wie bishero geschehen, die Anatomie in allen hauptsächlich zum Grunde gesetzt werden, auch alles mit gehörigen præparatis, auch theils experimentis an lebendigen Thieren erwiesen werden; wie solches bishero bey der Circulation des Bluts bereits verschiedentlich geschehen. Der Vortrag geschiehet zur gewöhnlichen Zeit, nemlich Donnerstags und Freytags von 3. bis 4 Uhr. In dem Lazareth der Charité, wird er zur praxi clinica gehörige Anleitung zu geben, fortfahren, und die Ursachen sowol, als auch, die Diagnosin und Prognosin derer Krankheiten gehörig anzeigen, und die practischen Cautelen nicht unterlassen zu bemercken, und die gehörigen Mittel zu ordnen. Die an merckwürdigen Zufällen Verstorbene, werden, wie bishero geschehen, secirt; und die in der geänderten Structur des Körpers befindliche Ursachen derer Krankheiten sowol, als auch des Todes mit nöthiger Accurateſſe untersucht werden. Die gewöhnliche Zeit zu Durchgehung des ganzen Lazareths bleibt Mittwochs früh um 8 Uhr.



Apology

1776



By an hungarian doctor who hath Long
travell'd & practis'd in many of the
most famous Regions of the world

Apology for the Professions that should be in the Professor of Arts and Sciences.

Rational Men it is apparent, that the end of all Arts and Sciences, Studies, and Travels of Vertuous Men, or ought to be, the Weal-Publick, since no Man was made for himself; neither should that grand Idol of Nature, Self-love, the original cause of all Evil, have any power over Vertuous Men: But as to those Sons of *Timon*, who make it their business to intoxicate the World with their contemplative Notions, forked and false Logical Arguments, and to cast dust in mens Eyes, and make them believe they see the Moon in the bottom of the Well, tho themselves want in solid Reason, and true practical Knowledge, and indeed are Enemies of the first and great Principle of Nature, Preservation, and that of their kind. Hence men are ruin'd by each other, the Golden Rule being totally laid aside. It is to have been the end of the Ancient and Present Theologians, to teach, as the only way to present and future Happiness, the Love of God and Man: but how few are their followers, as the Italian Proverb, *Fatta la legge pensata la malizia*. And it is apparent, that most men, *Solehi onde in rena Fondi è scrivi in vento*: and for all their great boasting, *Nihil in intellectu quod non sit in sensu*. For these, and such reasons, several wise men have esteem'd man the most miserable of all creatures. In his Beginning, Being, and Ending, in many respects, lamentable. As to those who exalt their Pole above their fellows, from Riches, or worldly Fortune, they would do well to consider what they were, are, and will be, our Bodies being borrowed from the Elements, stand ever in need of their support, and in short time must return to their Original by the invincible Law of Nature, that Governs Prince and Peasant, &c. *rus omnia salvit*; but still *Cile alive Proxima res opinio*. As to this Ball of Earth and Water on which we breath, but a Point in a great Circle, in regard of those Circles that surround us: and what an infinite Vacuum involves the whole, none can tell, but conclude, *Nè plus ultra*. Moreover the Sun, by estimation of the most Learned in Astronomy, is four hundred times greater than this Orb of Contention on which we live: and one of the Stars of the First Magnitude well fifteen hundred times greater.

The scope of these few Lines being design'd to treat of that grand Tribe, called the Medicinal, &c. To borrow *Hosiad's* Phrase to represent the Sons of *Proteus*, I will begin at the *Schacos* and *Orcus* of that Art, by permission of *Æsculapius*, not degrading of *Monius*, or *Democrates* and *Zoilus*, since they must have their Successors in all Ages. The publick Good being my sole intention, *Honestæ est turpetudo pro bona causa mori*. The Egyptians in our Western World were the first Practicers of this Art, pretending it to be a Divine Science, permitted only to their Kings and principal Priests to practice, who acted more like *Mountebanks*, *Quacks*, and contemplative *Empericks*, than rational Physicians: At last, becoming more common, it came to be studied amongst the Greeks, a people generally inquisitive of all secrets in Nature, who first reduced that Art to any rational method, concluding it only Natural, and no ways Divine; saying, *Experience through divers Chances brought forth Art*, and sought for the same in Nature, and not in Books; no ways doubting to discover by Industry all those Cheats that have been imposed on mankind, *Cur desperes nunc posse fieri quod totis factum est*: But indeed many times, *who least know, most dare, least fear*; For its Experience polished by Art and Nature, not Books, nor School Titles, nor great Appearances, makes Artist of any Art or Science whatsoever. As to those Oracles that our contemplative Physicians boast of, and were indeed famous in their days, they were not only contemplative, who followed other mens Opinions, but experimental by great travel and Study, as appears by *Hippocrates*, *Gallen*, and *Paracelsus*. I could mention several Famous Authors to authorize my assertion; but I think I need not to those Sons of *Ceres*, *Bacchus* and *Venus*, that pretend themselves the only Sons of *Phœbus*, *Apollo* and *Æsculapius*; but their works averr what they are. As to the three Cardinal Sects of Physicians, to wit, *Empyricall*, *Methodical*, and *Rational*, I could easily make appear, that the majority of all the three Professions are no better than popular *Empericks*, without perfect and practical Skill in Natural Philosophy, to wit, *Astronomy* and *Chymistry*; and also the nature of *Minerals*, *Vegetatives* and *Animals*: In brief, of Bodies in general, which knowledge is not to be obtained without great pains and travel, but that smells sour to home-bred Contemplators, who have generally more Books than Patience, and might have in a day more than they had practised in their lives: But alas, such sort of men are too numerous to oppose, tho the Publick have paid dear for their Practice: *Similitudo morum parit amicitiam*. In short, all Arts are but the imitation of Nature, in Nature's Book best learned. The Art does not consist in the Instrument, but in the Artist: He who bought *Orpheus's* was never the better Musitian; neither would the Art of Navigation learn'd a-shore, render a man capable to conduct a ship to the Indies without practice, but serve to talk of, as the Italian says, *Trattando l'ombre come cossa salda*. Indeed, as *Avicenna*, *Avicenna*, and *Rhazes*, three Famous Arabian Physicians unanimously averr, that the World, and Ingenious Physicians were not ably abused by Contemplative and Empyricall Professors of that Art.

I now to tell you what I profess my self to be, to wit, A well-wisher of Physicians indeed, and of the publick Weal. I have travelled and many years in some of the most Flourishing Regions of the Universe, from the Equator North, to 65 degrees, and South to 51 deg. with its and Constitutions, in those various Climes, to wit, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, and the Native Countrey of Germany; moreover in many parts of the West-Indies, and a considerable time in the East-Indies especially with the *Japans*; a people, as appears by their great skill in Natural Philosophy, very much superior to our Western World, having had the use of Gunpowder, Astronomy, Navigation and Chymistry, many hundred years before the Europeans, as appears by all Travellers, and their Physicians, much superior to those Authors so much boasted of in those Latitudes. I have made it my business to come, with all my might to search into, and procure any Secret curious in Physick, and can upon sight, determine to any person curable or not; yet don't pretend to Cure all, there being many Maladies of Body and Mind from material Causes incurable. Let what they will, I would do as I would be done by in all respects, to the uttermost of my power. I have peculiar Secrets that hath cured parts of Europe these Distempers following, to wit, *Convulsions*, or *Falling-Sickness* in Young or Old, *Gravel*, *Rheumatism*, *Dropsy*, and all Distempers relating to the Eyes, Ears, and Stomach, either from quantity or quality, which are the only radix of all Maladies. I have an infallible Remedy to render Barren Women fruitful, also all Distempers relating to the Female Sex. I have sundry and singular Remedies by me, that I brought from beyond Seas, efficacious in most Maladies, being safe, pleasant, and speedy in Operation; *Ruptures*, *Rickets*, *Worms in Children*. I Cure speedily, in brief, all Maladies incident to miserable Mortals, if Curable by Man: I will be just and reasonable; but as to those covetous persons, whose Gold is their God, I say, *Tam deest, avaro quod habet, quam quod non habet*. I promise to use no Flattery with you, like the ancient and present false Oracles, as *Ibicus* redibet, non morries in bello. It was well wishers of the Publick that obliged me to write these few innocent Lines for the Publick Weal, and something more than ordinary Negotiations that brought me hither, and obliged me to remain here some considerable time: For indeed I am but lately arrived in this Island. I recommend those that desire further satisfaction to my Lodgings at the Sign of *Proes* *offshore* and House of *and also at my Chamber in* *In burgh*

Christ: nio & Editor Epiphany London 1708

VII.

That if the Disease be Contagious, or otherwise Dangerous, he Fees shall be the greater.

VIII.

That the Physician who adviseth the Friends of the Patient of the Danger of the Disease, especially if he forewarn them that the Patient will die, that he may in time Regulate his Affairs, shall have a double Fee.

IX.

That the Physician who shall in a dangerous Disease, affirm, That there is no Hazard, shall not have Title to any Fee for his Attendance.

X.

That the Physician who prescribeth nothing, but what is safe, and cureth the Patient, shall have a greater Fee; and that he, *Qui facit experimenta per mortes*, Who ventures to learn Skill by what is often the Cause of the Death of the Patient, shall have no Claim for a Fee.

XI.

That the Physician who cures his Patient by Diet and Exercise, without Medicin, shall have a greater Fee.

XII.

APOLLO interposed his Authority to these Ordinances, and did recommend to the College, the Addressing the Parliament, to modify the Rates in the respective Circumstances, and Cases.

XIII.

Because the Pannel pretends to give in all Diseases his *Serious* Advice, **APOLLO** ordains, That the Advice be drawn from *Practises* Rules and Aphorisms, and not consist in Hypocritical Verses and Psalms, which Charmers Use.

XIV.

Edinburgh, Printed by JAMES WATSON, and Sold at his Shop, next Door to the Mail-Lyon, opposite to the Lucken-Booths. 1710.



DISPENSARIES,

AND

Dispensary Physicians

VINDICATED, &c.

THE restless endeavours of some Self interested designing Men to overthrow the *Dispensaries*, and to disgrace both in Publick, and Private, the particular Members of 'em, have extorted this short, but necessary Account of the Rise and Prosecution of that design; that the World may have at once a distinct tho' contracted View of the Justice and Publick Use of it, and of the Disingenuity, Malice, and foul Practices of its Enemies.

The helpless Condition of the Sick Poor First produc'd this unanimous Vote, at a general Meeting of the College of Physicians: That all their Members should give their Advice gratis to their Sick Neighbouring Poor, when desir'd, within the City of London or Seven Miles round. This Vote was communicated to the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen, by whom a Committee was appointed to assist towards the making this Design as generally useful and practicable, as they cou'd.

The concurrence of the Apothecaries was thought absolutely necessary to compleat this Charity, that the Physician's kindness might not be render'd ineffectual by the insupportable Charge of the Medicines. But the Apothecaries peremptorily refusing to submit to any limitation of Gain, tho' of their own appointment, and in the case of the Poor only, the intended Charity was for that time defeated.

Hereupon a Proposal was made by the City Committee that the College should furnish the Medicines for the Poor, and perfect alone that Charity which the Apothecaries refus'd to concur in. This Proposal gave Birth to the *Dispensaries*, which were rais'd upon the voluntary Contributions of divers Charitably disposed Members of the College towards a Joint Stock, for the preparing and delivering Medicines to the Poor at Rates near the Intrinsic Value.

The Apothecaries therefore have no reason to complain, and calumniate the Physician's of the *Dispensaries*, as if they had erected these Offices only to ruin their Trade and Business. For the Physician (whatever provocations they had to the contrary) were sufficiently tender of the Apothecaries suppos'd Property, when they offer'd the management of their Charity to 'em upon any reasonable Terms, which themselves shou'd appoint, provided they were but ascertain'd. They were willing to reconcile 'em to a charitable design by allowing 'em some Profit; and might with justice expect, that it shou'd be moderate, which was to be made out of the Calamities and distresses of the meanest and most necessitous of the People, and out of Prescriptions for which the Prescribers themselves were contented to take nothing. If their Refusal has drawn after it any ill Consequences, then unforeseen to 'em, they may have just reason to condemn and repent their obduracy, but none to quarrel with the Physicians for taking other Measures to support their Charity themselves, when the Apothecaries had deserted 'em.

But tho' the Apothecaries rejected this Offer with scorn, yet they resented it so highly, that the Physicians shou'd undertake and accomplish what they had refus'd, that they have ever since treated the promoters of these *Dispensaries* as profess'd Enemies; so inconsistent is Charity with the Friendship of the Apothecaries.

The *Dispensary* was founded on a bottom too firm, and too meritorious to be shaken by any Direct Op-

position; and therefore twas resolv'd to weaken, and (as they at first made their Boasts) to break it, by withdrawing as many of the Physicians, as they cou'd from the support of it. This they attempted by promising their Assistance and Recommendation to such Physicians as should oppose or desert it, and in their Favour to supplant in Business, and Interest all those that adher'd firmly to it. To this end all their Engines were set to work to batter the Reputation of the *Dispensary Physicians*. They were in general represented as Men of no Business, Fortune, Learning, Skill, or Merit, and Characteriz'd in particular, as Superannuated Doctors, Trifflers, Madmen, Sots, Blockheads, Buffoons or Novices. To back these Characters 'twas their Business to forge scandalous Stories of the several *Dispensary Physicians*, which were brought to the Club at the Crown Tavern behind the Exchange, their common Receptacle of Slander, to be lick'd into Shape, and stamp'd, before they were to be handed about for current, and to be whisper'd tenderly as what they were concern'd to hear, or deliver'd carelessly by way of Chat, as common News. These things they hoped wou'd seldom come to the Ears of the Persons immediately affected by 'em, or if they did, that it wou'd be very difficult to trace 'em back to their Authors, and impossible for 'em to vindicate themselves every where, where they had been aspers'd.

On the other hand the Conditions of the Apothecaries favour were easy, Railing at the *Dispensary*, Justifying the Apothecaries, and Writing long Bills was all that was required. They could not expect great Fame and Business upon easier Terms, and therefore divers had not the Conscience to hold out. This made 'em a Party among the Physicians, who thought those Fools, that made a scruple of purchasing the Apothecaries's favour at their Patients expense. Who those are any Body may easily guess, by observing with what different Affections the Apothecaries speak on the one hand of B—re, G—ns, H—s, C—le, &c. on the other hand of M—ll—n, Br—n, T—s, H—se, B—n, G—ll, P—s, G—n, &c. The comparative Merits of which Men wou'd make a very different Figure from that, which the Apothecaries give 'em, were it any part of the present design to make a particular enquiry into 'em.

But tho' the particular Physicians engag'd in the support of the *Dispensary* may by these base Arts of their Adversaries suffer something in their private Interests; the Publick is nevertheless benefited by it. For by the Apothecaries refusal, the Poor reap this Advantage, that at the *Dispensaries* even that moderate Profit, which must have been allow'd to an Apothecary is abated, the Subscribers aiming at no private Gain, and allowing no more Profit, than may serve to defray the necessary Expences, and keep the Stock entire.

But what is infinitely more valuable, and upon the score of which the Subscribers can't deny any of their Patients the liberty of sending their Bills to the *Dispensaries*, they are sure of having there the best Medicines, and that their Bills shall be truly and faithfully made up; which in this general Corruption and Sophistication of the Shop Medicines, and the insufferable liberty, now commonly taken by the Apothecaries, of substituting one thing for another, is a Consideration, that nearly concerns the Lives of the People.

This Article is of such consequence to those, whose plentiful

plentiful Circumstances make the exactions of the *Apothecaries* a light grievance, that, if they knew the common Practice of the Shops in *Adulterating Med'cines*, and deviating from the *Prescriptions* which are sent to be made up by 'em, they would not think themselves safe in the ordinary method of taking *Physick* from thence.

There are two things objected against the *Dispensaries*: One by the *Adversaries* of 'em, and such as are seduc'd by 'em; the other by the *People*, upon a wrong notion of Thrift, which shall be answer'd distinctly.

The first is, that under the pretence of treating the *People* kindly in the price of their *Med'cines*, the *Dispensaries* exact as much as the *Apothecaries*, and mean only to draw away that Profit from 'em, and get it themselves.

To answer this Objection with some certainty of Fact, I took the pains to examine scrupulously the Accounts of the *Dispensary* at the College for some Months backwards, and found, that for Six Hundred Pounds receiv'd above a Hundred Thousand Doses of *Physick* had been dispens'd from thence to the Sick of all Conditions in *Med'cines* of all the several forms and Denominations, as *Apozems*, *Julaps*, *Dragees*, *Linctus*'s, *Electuaries*, *Solus*'s, *Powders*, *Drops*, &c. which one with another amounted to something under three Half Pence a Dose. These, with the additional Epithets of *Pectoral*, *Cordial*, *Hypnotic*, *Expectorating*, *Corroborating*, *Alexipharmac*, *Bezoartick*, &c. would be charg'd at 12 d. per Dose, one with another, in the most modest *Apothecary's* Bill in Town, and would that way amount to five Thousand Pounds, and as most of 'em charge to twice as much. I shall leave the Objectors to compute how long fifty *Subscribers* may be in raising Estates out of these Profits; and the Readers to calculate the Difference between theirs and the *Apothecaries* Gains.

Besides, if this Objection were true, it might be good against the management of the *Dispensaries*, not against the *Dispensaries* themselves, which are thereby confes'd to be useful, when rightly manag'd. But it is scandalous in the Mouth of a Member of the College of *Physicians*, who is bound in Duty, as far as in him lies, to correct all such Abuses as he shall know in the exercise of his Faculty, and therefore ought by coming into the *Subscription* to contribute his Endeavour to rectify those Abuses, and to introduce a more honest and upright Management. But when a *Physician* rails at the *Dispensary*, We may be assur'd, that 'tis the Success, not the ill Conduct of it, that offends him, and that he is angry with it for discovering a Cheat, which he is engag'd to support, not for joining in it. For if the Objection be true, 'tis in his Power to correct it, and he's not honest if he does it not; if it be false he deserves a harder name for reporting it, for he at least ought to have held his Tongue, till he had been better inform'd, if he knew not otherwise before. But this Dilemma reaches such Objectors only as are, or may be Members of the College of *Physicians*, and may have a Share in the management of this design, when they please.

The other Objection is, that they who use the *Dispensary*, when ever they have a mind to take a little Venice Treacle, or a gentle Purge, or any other slight Dose, as is customary in light Indispositions, or by way of Precaution, must give a *Physician* a Fee, tho' they know as well as he what is proper for themselves, only because they can't have the *Physick* without a Bill under a Doctor's Hand, which they think to be a hardship.

But this is a Mistake. For no *Dispensary* *Physician* will refuse to give his Hand *Gratis* in such Cases to those, who use his Advice when it is necessary. And for those that use no *Physician* at any time in their Families, 'tis to be presum'd that their Quality is not such, as shou'd put 'em above coming to the *Dispensary*

at the times of sitting, where they may have proper Advice *Gratis*. As for those, that do not think fit to take either of these Courses, but run to the Shops for a Penny worth of Venice Treacle, or two Penny worth of Jalap, as they think fit, they must have recourse to the *Apothecaries* still. For the *Physicians* do not allow their *Servants* to countenance a Practice of so dangerous Consequence, and by selling of 'em to seem to authorize the taking of *Med'cines*, which they do not advise, and so become Instruments of the mischiefs that may ensue.

As for those, who with intention of Thrift take the middle Course, and are advis'd by the *Apothecaries* to save the Fees of a *Physician*, they are the most mistaken People alive. For they run into extravagance out of pure good Husbandry, and give the *Apothecaries* an opportunity to put 'em to thrice the charge by unnecessary *Med'cines*, that would have procur'd 'em the attendance of a good *Physician*, and all necessary *Med'cine*. This will be self evident to those who will take the Pains to examine their *Apothecaries* Christmas Bills, and deducting Fifteen Shillings in the Pound (which is a very low computation of their advance above the *Dispensary* price) from the Sum total, they will find what they might have spar'd towards the Fees of a *Physician* when necessary, without the extraordinary expence of a Penny. Suppose the Bill to be twelve Pounds, there are then nine Pounds to be deducted, which is eighteen Fees for their *Physician*, if so many shou'd be necessary in a Year. But there are few Families of any Account or Substance in this Town, where their *Apothecaries* Bills run so low communibus annis as 12 l. and their *Physicians* Fees so high as nine. But allowing the *Apothecaries* to deserve a consideration extraordinary for his care and attendance, those that employ him might with less charge and much more ease and safety reward him as a *Physician* with Fees, than suffer him to cram 'em with abundance of unnecessary *Physick* (which is often dangerous, always nauseous) only that he may after a less invidious manner consider himself more liberally in his Bill. Thus the middle People, who are most solicitous to avoid charge, pay more for the Advice of an *Apothecary*, then they might had a good *Physician's* for, to whom they are forc'd at last to fly in cases of Extremity, when perhaps 'tis too late.

These things may deserve the consideration of the *People*, and the Answer of the *Apothecaries*, if they are able to make a good and a true one; by which they will do themselves more Justice, and Honour, than by their present method of private and malicious Slander which has produc'd this publick Animadversion, and may others more particular and severe, that the World may be arm'd against their Scandal, and know upon what Account, and by whom it is propagated unless they shall desist from that dishonest Practice for the future.

A List of the Names of the Subscribers to the Dispensaries.

Sir Tho. Millington. Dr. Charlton, Dr. Collins, Dr. Burwell, Dr. Brown, Dr. Torless, Dr. Hulfe, Dr. Morris, Dr. Fowke. Dr. Goodall, Dr. Alvey, Dr. Bateman, Dr. Gill, Dr. Harris, Dr. Mills, Dr. Dawes, Dr. Briggs, Dr. Cox, Dr. Gibson, Dr. Richd. Robinson, Dr. Pitt, Sir Edmund King, Sir Theod. Colladon, Dr. Lister, Dr. Harrel, Dr. Gray, Dr. le Fere, Dr. Hutton, Dr. Sloan, Dr. Hawys, Dr. Garth, Dr. Nicholas, Dr. Gaylard, Dr. Wolaston, Dr. Rich. Morton, Dr. Wright, Dr. Drake, Dr. Woodward, Dr. Norris, Dr. Colbrook, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Branthwait, Dr. Ch. Morton, Dr. Hunt, Dr. Morelli, Dr. Horseman. Dr. Cockburn, Dr. Silvester, Dr. Short, Dr. Hamilton.

FINIS.



83
London Dispensary Society
September the 15th, 1732.

PROPOSALS

BY THE

DISPENSARY-SOCIETY,

For supplying the Nobility, Gentry and other reputable Persons or Families, with all Sorts of MEDICINES required in time of Sickness, at the Rate of Two Shillings by the Quarter to each Subscriber.



O give the Town some Idea of this Design, we desire it may be observ'd,

I. THAT (in order to have the Situation as commodious as possible) a DISPENSARY is now erecting near TOM'S COFFEE-HOUSE in *Great Russel-Street, Covent-Garden*, to be open'd at *Michaelmas* next, furnish'd with the best Collection of Medicines, *Galenical* and Chymical, and is always to be subject to the Examination and Inspection of the Honourable the PRESIDENT and FELLOWS of the College of Physicians.

II. THAT any Master of a Family shall be allow'd to Subscribe for himself singly, or for his whole Family, or for any Part of it, upon the aforesaid Terms of Two Shillings by the Quarter for each Person subscribed for.

III. THAT every Person subscribing shall enter down his Name and Place of Abode, in the Book kept at the DISPENSARY or elsewhere for that Use, and shall make regular Quarterly Payments within 14 Days after each Quarter terminates; upon failure of which they are to be excluded all Benefit of the DISPENSARY.

IV. THAT as Lodgers and Servants are Persons less constant to their Habitations than House-keepers, 'tis expected that such Subscribers shou'd make their first Payment upon the Day of Subscription, and so afterwards upon the successive Quarter Days.

V. THAT every Subscriber, upon the first Notice given of his or her Indisposition, shall be forthwith attended by some able and well experienc'd Apothecary belonging to the DISPENSARY, who shall administer both Medicine and Advice during the whole Season of the Indisposition; and if the Malady be such as requires the Attendance of a Physician, the Patient calling in his Family Physician, or what other he pleases, shall have his Prescription faithfully made up at the DISPENSARY, where he may be assured of the best Drugs and Medicines, it being the Interest of the SOCIETY to procure the Subscribers Health and Recovery as soon as possible.

VI. THAT it is the Resolution of the SOCIETY, that no Medicines be allowed to any Person in Cases of Surgery or the Venereal Disease, and these are the only Disorders THE SOCIETY exclude the Benefit of the DISPENSARY.

VII. THAT as this Design is to make People easy only against the Contingent Expences of Sickness, no one already labouring under Illness must expect the Privilege of subscribing, the Book being open to such only who appear in Health at the Time they enter their Names.

VIII. WE also beg it may be observ'd, that as the Use and Privilege of this DISPENSARY are to extend no farther than to the Inhabitants of *London* and *Westminster*, and their respective Suburbs, so no Person must expect to be supplied with Medicines, or attended by the APOTHECARIES of the SOCIETY out of those Bounds, those Subscribers only excepted, who remove (by Advice) for the Benefit of the Air to any adjacent Parts, within five or six Miles of *London*, where we oblige our selves to attend them in the same manner as at Home.

*A Brief Account of the Dispensary, erected
at the College of Physicians in War-
wick-lane, London, for the Relief of
the Sick Poor.*

THe Physicians of the Colledge having taken into their consideration the miserable condition of the Sick Poor in and about London (many hundreds of whom perish yearly for want of due Care and Assistance in their Sickness) have in divers manners, and at divers times long since attempted their Relief.

But not to be tedious in tracing matters too far backward, it will be sufficient to take notice, That in the year 1687. at a Publick meeting of the Colledge it was unanimously Voted,

That all Members of the Colledge, whether Fellows, Candidates, or Licentiates, shou'd give their Advice gratis to all their Sick neighbouring Poor, when des'd, within the City of London, or seven miles round.

This Order was carried to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and by them communicated to their respective Wards.

But notwithstanding the concurrence of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen with the Physicians in so laudable a design, these Charitable Intentions were for a long time defeated by the Apothecaries, and by some others, that to gratifie them, made an Oblation to 'em of their own Honour and Consciences, and the Lives of the Poor.

For the Physicians having yet no other means to help and assist the Poor, than by their Advice and Care, their Prescriptions must of necessity come to the Apothecaries to be made up, who exacted such extravagant Prices for such Medicines, as render'd the other's Charity ineffectual, and made numbers desperately negligent of Advice, for fear of the Charge of an Apothecary's Bill.

To remedy this Grievance, and keep unconscionable Men from grinding the Faces of the Poor, a Proposal was made to the Apothecaries for serving the Poor at a certain moderate rate, to be agreed upon between the Physicians and themselves. But they, who had always been us'd arbitrarily to tax the necessities of the People, haughtily rejected the motion, fearing perhaps that such a Regulation (tho propos'd only for the gratis Prescriptions of Physicians) might discover their past, and prevent their future exactions.

'Tis true, there were amongst the Apothecaries some honest men, that were willing to embrace this Proposal, and did enter into the following Subscription. 'We whose Names are here underwritten, are willing to furnish the Poor within our respective Parishes at such rates as the Committee of Physicians shall think reasonable. Witness our hands.] But no sooner had the rest notice of it, but a Hall was call'd, and the Apothecaries thus subscribing, partly by reproaches and partly by menaces, so far intimidated, as to retract their Promise given under their hands, and desert the charitable design they had been prevail'd upon to enter into.

Hereupon a Proposal was started by a Committee of the City to the Committee of the Colledge, that the Colledge shou'd furnish the Med'cines for the Poor, and perfect alone that Charity, which the Apothecaries refus'd to concur in; and after divers methods ineffectually tryed, and much time vainly spent in endeavouring to bring the Apothecaries to terms of Reason in relation to the Poor, an Instrument was subscrib'd by divers charitably dispos'd Members of the Colledge, now in number above fifty, wherein they oblig'd themselves to pay ten pounds apiece towards the preparing, and delivering Med'cines to the Poor at the intrinsick value.

This was immediately put in execution, and the Laboratory, the Room adjoining, and another Room under the Theatre at the Colledge fitted up for that purpose; and notwithstanding the open Opposition, private Cabals, and secret Treachery of some corrupt intriguing Members, that have promis'd the overthrow of it to the Apothecaries, 'tis carried on with that success, that several Thousand Prescriptions have been already made up, and deliver'd out, to the great relief of the Poor.

The Advantages arising to the Poor from this Charitable Undertaking are many, but especially four, which are very great.

1st, That all the Med'cines from hence deliver'd to 'em are unquestionably good, being made of the best Drugs, and not decay'd.

2dly,

2dly, That the Med'cines which they take, are faithfully made up, according to the Prescription of their Physician.

3dly, That they know their expence, before they engage in it, and can't be impos'd upon in the Price of their Med'cines.

4thly, That they have *gratis* the Advice of an able, approv'd Physician, whose Ability is warranted by the College of Physicians, and his Practice by the Laws of the Land.

The daily experience which the Subscribers have, of the ill Effects of bad Med'cines, has oblig'd 'em to be very careful to provide against the mischievous consequences of such Med'cines, if they shou'd creep into the *Dispensary*, which is the name of the Repository of their Med'cines. To that end, two out of their number are chosen monthly to be *Curators*, whose peculiar business it is to look after the *Dispensation* of all Med'cines, to see the mixing of the Drugs, and to examine nicely the goodness of 'em, and frequently to revise all Med'cines already made, and set aside such as they shall find to be in the least decay'd. But tho it be more peculiarly the care of these *Curators* to look after the Dispensation of all Med'cines, yet it being an Article of such importance to the lives and health of their fellow Subjects, few Med'cines are there dispens'd, the Ingredients of which have not first been carefully inspected, examin'd and approv'd by the greatest part of the Subscribers.

'Tis evident that no *Apothecaries* Shop can pretend to this exactness, since 'tis impossible for any of those that make their own Med'cines, (who are not fifty out of so many hundreds within the Bills of Mortality) so to calculate what their vent shall be, as to make a quantity just sufficient to answer the demands of their Customers; nor is there any reason (if we may measure their Conscience in this case by their other dealings) to suspect 'em of so much honesty as to throw away Drugs, which they can't vend, tho decay'd. But that they do not throw any such away, may be demonstratively prov'd. For 'tis notorious, that the *Wholesale* Apothecaries, by whom the rest are furnish'd, make several sorts as to Price and Goodness, of the same Med'cine, the worst of which is call'd *simply* by the name of the Med'cine, another is call'd the *better sort*, and a third *the best*. Now let the world judge, if those, that for their gain industriously make up bad Med'cines, will rob themselves of the Profit of such as shall only accidentally become so.

As for the *Retail* Apothecaries, who buy of the *Wholesale*, 'tis plain, that not making 'em themselves they can't be assur'd of the goodness of their Med'cines. But 'tis vehemently to be suspected, that they are certain of the contrary; since the quantity of the sort call'd *simply* by the name made by the *Wholesale* Apothecaries, very much exceeds the quantity of that, which they call *the Best*, and demand the highest price for. Which is a strong presumption, that the worst sort, because of the lowness of the price, is most call'd for by the *Retail* Apothecaries their Customers.

A second advantage from the *Dispensary* is, that whatever is prescrib'd for the Patient, is faithfully made up there. 'Tis but too notorious, that the Apothecaries, when any Med'cine, which they have not in their Shops, happens to be prescrib'd, take the liberty of substituting something else in the stead of it; so that the Patient is in such a case cheated of his Fee, being by such alterations denied the benefit of his Physicians Judgment, which he paid for, and sometimes of his Life, and the Physician of his Reputation by unskilful pernicious Changes. This can't happen at the *College*, because the person who makes up, and delivers the Med'cines out, is a Servant, and has no Interest beyond his Salary in the Office, and consequently no temptation to so vile a cheat; nor if he had, cou'd he pass undiscover'd, because being constantly obliged to account for the quantity of any Med'cine delivered out, whether Simple or Compound, by Bills under the hands of Subscribers, shou'd he vary from them, his accounts cou'd not be adjust'd. Nor does he lie under any necessity to do it, because the Subscribers knowing what they should have occasion for, have provided plentifully to answer all demands, every Subscriber having a right to have such Med'cines prepar'd there, as he knows he shall call for in his Bills.

The case is quite otherwise with the Apothecary, he being often put upon it by the slenderness of his stock, which is generally furnish'd only for his own practice, the best provided of 'em not affording two hundred different Med'cines, whereas the *London Dispensary* alone contains about eleven hundred *Galenical* Medicines only, besides the vast variety of *Chymical* Med'cines, that are now in use, and an almost infinite number of Simples. He is likewise frequently prompted by Avarice to substitute a cheap Med'cine for a dear one, such as the inside of Oyster-shells for Pearl, *New England* for *Russian* Castor, *Spanish* Saffron, and even *Turmerick* for *English* Saffron, &c. whereby the Patient is abus'd in his body, as well as his Purse. In all which

which Cheats they are the bolder, because their practices are submitted to the Inspection of none but their Servants and selves.

The exorbitances of the Apothecaries *Bills* have been for a long time the most sensible, if not the greatest Grievance to the people. The fore-mentioned *abuses* were felt only in their consequences, while the parties aggrieved languished under miseries of which they seldom suspected the true cause. But their Purfes complain'd loudly of *intolerable exactions*, while every visitation of sickness was worse to 'em than a Land Tax. Tho' this might be patiently enough supported by the Rich, who were willing to purchase the recovery of their health at any rate; yet it was a burthen under which the meaner Tradesmen, their Servants, and the Poor groan'd exceedingly. And what made these impositions frequently more insupportable was, that the charge was in many cases one person's, and the danger another's; and he that felt none of the pain, was to pay for the relief; and therefore grudg'd the expence.

The Physicians had (as we have already observ'd) frequently offer'd to contribute their part toward the relief of such indigent people; which Charity of theirs was in great measure frustrated by the Apothecaries obstinate refusal to moderate their gains, tho' with respect to the poor only. In the fitting up therefore of the *Laboratory*, and *Dispensary* at the College of Physicians, regard was chiefly had to the meaner sort of Tradesmen and their Apprentices, to Servants, and the poor, for whose benefit this Subscription was enter'd into, the Subscribers intending no advantage to themselves by them, but the Merits of their Charity.

For this purpose there are Servants constantly attending at the College to make up all such Bills as shall come from any Subscriber, and to deliver 'em at the rates set upon 'em by the Physician that writes the Bill, which is done according to a Book of Rates delivered to each Subscriber, appriz'd by a Committee by themselves appointed for that purpose, at the intrinsic value, which by a modest computation is lower by fifteen Shillings in the pound Sterling, than the ordinary demands of the Apothecaries, besides their extraordinary Arts of swelling a Bill. The price being set upon the Bill, secures the Patient, that he shall not be exacted upon by the Servants, and likewise informshim, what his charge is like to be; whereas by running on Tick with the Apothecary, he is engag'd in an expence which he can't compute, and frequently in a debt which he can't without ruine discharge.

It must be confess'd, that, to come to a *Par* with the *Dispensary* in the rates of their Med'cines, the *Apothecaries* must give away their Profits, which wou'd ruine 'em. But so much was never desir'd of 'em; it was propos'd only, that they shou'd moderate their Gains, and by ascertaining the rates of Med'cines for the use of the Poor, assure 'em that they shou'd not be impos'd upon, which was with indignation and ill manners rejected by 'em. It is indeed expected, that they shou'd abate very much of their present exactions upon the Rich, as well as Poor; and not pretend upon a Mechanick Education, and a Stock of Fifty Pounds (which is more than the intrinsic value of all the Med'cines and Drugs in most Apothecaries Shops in or about London, the other Furniture of their Shops, as Pots, Glasses, &c. being a dead Stock, which makes no returns, and requires daily reparation) to rival the Gains and Expences of the most considerable of their Neighbours, that employ in Trade four, five, or ten thousand pounds, that is, fourscore, a hundred, or two hundred times their Stock, as most of 'em apparently do; and all of 'em outfigure, and look with scorn upon their Neighbours, that employ ten, and twenty times their Stock. From hence, without a nice enquiry into particulars, it may be easily guess'd what their Profits must be, that out of so poor a Stock can maintain so great Pride and Expence.

But leaving the Apothecaries to rate their Bills as they think fit, the Subscribers wish, that instead of taking the *intrinsic value* of their Med'cines only, they cou'd afford to remit even that too. But that being a Charge too heavy for the Shoulders of a few private men, considering the vast numbers of Sick Poor (not receiv'd into the Hospitals, or taken care of by 'em) that want such relief, the Subscribers content themselves with this Essay, till the concurring Charity of others more able shall empower 'em to do more.

But that this Charity may be as compleat, as it lies in their power to make it, the Physicians subscribing do every one of 'em severally engage to give their Advice *gratis* to all such Poor, as shall apply to them at the places of their Habitation, and to visit such of them as are not able to come to them, as often as need shall require, at their own dwellings. And further to encourage the Poor to resort to 'em in their necessities, two of 'em do constantly every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* in the afternoon attend at the College of Physicians, to consider, and advise upon the complaints of all such Poor, as repair to 'em for advice. And they are willing to do it oftener, if it shall be thought necessary. This

This 'tis hop'd may suffice to vindicate so charitable and so honourable an undertaking from the false Insinuations and Aspersions of some base Principled Men, who find it their Interest to oppose both Justice and Charity; and to invire Publick-spirited persons to imitate so fair an Example, and encourage so useful a Charity, by endeavouring to promote and extend it.

This Account has been render'd necessary, by the malice of some persons, who have industriously spread abroad a report, that the Subscribers were weary of their Charity, and discontinued it; whereas the contrary is so certain, that they do now pursue it with greater Application and Success than ever; the Poor daily resorting to 'em in great numbers.

A List of the Names of the Subscribers to the Dispensary at the College of Physicians, in *Warwick-lane*, L O N D O N.

SR. *Tho. Millington*, President.

Tho. Burrwell, Elect and Censor.

Sam. Collins, Elect.

Edw. Brown, Elect.

Rich. Torlefs, Elect and Censor.

Edw. Hulfe, Elect.

Tho. Gill, Censor.

Will. Dawes, Censor.

Jo. Hutton.

Rob. Brady.

Hans Sloane.

Rich. Morton.

John Hawys.

Ch. Havel.

Rich. Robinson.

Job. Bateman.

Walter Mills.

Dan. Coxe.

Henry Sampson.

Thomas Gibson.

Charles Goodal.

Sir Edm. King.

Sam. Garth.

Barn. Soame.

Denton Nicholas.

Joseph Gaylard.

John Woollaston.

Steph. Hunt.

Oliver Horseman.

Rich. Morton, Jun.

David Hamilton.

Hen. Morelli.

Walter Harris.

Will. Briggs.

Tho. Colladen.

Martin Lyster.

Jo. Calbatch.

Bernard Connor.

W. Cockburn.

J. le Feure.

P. Sylvestier.

Ch. Morton.

Walt. Charlton.

Phineas Fowke.

Tho. Alvey.

Rob. Gray.

John Wright.

James Drake.

Sam. Morris.

John Woodward.

..... Norris.

George Colebrook.

Gideon Harvey.



The Necessity of the Dispensary asserted by the College Physicians.

Ad Deum Terminum, Ovid. Fastor. 2. Tu populos urbemque & regna ingentia finis:
Omnis erit sine te litigiosus Ager.

THE Dispensary has had the Fate of all the Attempts to reform the vilest and most pernicious Practices; to be esteem'd by all acquainted with the true design: to be neglected by those who wait, 'till the Fashion recommends it: to be exploded by the malicious, if any little Interest can be suspected beside their own.

It designs to extirpate the Corruptions, which have some years past seiz'd on the Art of Physick, and consequently to provide for the better Recovery of Health, and Preservation of Life.

Its End therefore is very important, and concerns all here from the Hospital to the Throne, tho' the Great ly most expos'd.

All our Neighbour Nations have prevented or remov'd these deadly evils, by appointing, That all Medicines shall be faithfully prepar'd, and sold at rates settled and not oppressive to the People. Their Apothecaries are oblig'd to attend their proper business in the Shop, and the Physicians are not therefore forc'd to betray to them, or debase their Art by the use of more Physick than is necessary; the excess being always injurious to the Patient.

The last Reformation was some years since at Paris. The Kings Professor, with those of the Faculty, who maintain'd the Reputation of their Art by the faithful Exercise of it, accus'd before the Parliament the Apothecaries, who were abetted by the Apostate Members, soliciting their Favour and Interest, by justifying their quacking in all Diseases, their exorbitant Bills, and the large quantities of Medicines in every Sickness, by which the Patient was either cheated or destroy'd. Their Zeal for the service of the Publick was applauded; their Adversaries were discover'd to have supply'd their want of Merit and Integrity, by the perpetual Encomiums of the confederate Apothecaries in all the Families. Their Treatment of the People, contrary to the Trust reposed in them, was thought to deserve the severity of the Laws, and the publick Justice.

The College of Physicians in London has, 'till lately, us'd no other Method to support the Profession, than by their Statutes to direct their Members in all affairs relating to themselves and their Patients. The Apothecaries growing very numerous, (30 or 100, with a few hired Servants, being sufficient for the City) having little business in the Shop, (buying their Medicines from the wholesale, and leaving the dispensing part to their Servants) attend and visit in all the Families, in sickness and in health; prevail on the People to admit their Empirical Practice in all the less difficult Cases, and 'till they see the danger in the more violent, on pretence to save the expence of a Physician: tho' he pays himself for his Care doubly and trebly, by setting very great Rates to all the little parcels of Remedies, which are very cheap.

That he may not be discover'd, he appoints those Physicians who readily magnify his Skill, support the much Physick by writing more, and justify the extravagant price, and consequently gratify him out of the Patients Purse, with a Profit two or three times more than his Fee.

If the Physician pretends to cure the common Disorders with two or three Medicines, or not to hazard the Patient in the more dangerous with many Doses, he shall be chang'd for another of a more profitable complaisance.

When Interest governs (and it has not lately lost its power) if the Apothecary recommends the Physician to you, a large number of the Faculty shall embrace this method, of coming into the business of the greatest Fame and Profit. It's easier to them than long Study, and frequently consulting their Authors, or observing carefully their Patients in the nicest Distempers. Their Incapacity or Ignorance shall be hid from the People. The less Care they use, shall make more room for the Apothecaries Attendance. Tho' they violate their Oath to maintain the Credit of their Profession, by asserting perfidiously the Apothecary's former Management; tho' they perjure themselves in asserting the moderateness of the Bill; and endanger the sick, by ordering ten times more Physick than they would use themselves, or direct for their Friend; they are, to make amends, cry'd up as the great Men and the topping Physicians in all the Houses. The great Fee solicited for the favourite Doctor. He has the satisfaction in a little time, to observe his giddy Impertinence, or blustering Oratory, the admiration of the Town.

You may hence discern, why the Party confederate with the Pretenders to Practice before 'em, value themselves on slighting and ridiculing the College and its Statutes. 'Tis the Word and Signal, by which the Quacks and Empiricks of the Town discover them to be of their side, and are therefore always ready to support 'em.

You cannot prevent this modish treatment of your Health and Estate, but by consulting your disinterested Friend only in the choice of your Physician. But your Friends are all prejudic'd and prepos'd by the common Vogue, from the Interest the Apothecaries claim in all the Families.

The People therefore cannot prevent their being destroy'd by too much Physick, and being abus'd in the prices, or the College assert

the Merit and Integrity of those who endeavour to support it, but by the Dispensary. The Subscribers having no Interest in little or more Physick, can this way only demonstrate; that the common Distempers are curable by two or three Doses, the more difficult more often remov'd by the cautious using a few at the proper Seasons; and by their Success, that they are more just to Mankind, and at least much superior in Learning and Fidelity to the Apostates.

If therefore Money, Health and Life are valuable, you will think our Care to preserve them deserves your regard.

The Remedies you use are not good, but in few Shops, whose Number in the Streets surprises all the Foreigners; because they are bought abroad, and it cannot be determin'd if all the Drugs of the Composition are the best. The Physician and the People are often deceiv'd in the Operation of Purges, Opiates, Cordials. The faithful Apothecary complains, that many who buy of the wholesale, have not the Art to compound themselves, or instruct their Apprentices. And in so many Shops, the Medicines, if once good, mult corrupt and lose their Virtue, kept too long, and seldom renew'd.

The Servants young and heedless and unexperienc'd, commit fatal Mistakes, sending one Patient's Physick of differing Age, Constitution, Distemper, for another; mixing a Medicine of the same Colour, violent or corrosive, for one moderate or cordial; or erring in the weight and number of Drops of the most efficacious Ingredient.

The Prices are insupportable to poor Families and Servants; the first are often undone in one Sickness, and under the terror of future Illness. The Servants spend all they have gain'd in many years, or the Charity of the Master soon oppress, with the dread of being dismiss'd, if not speedily recovered.

The more wealthy believing (from the hard Words in the Bill, and the difficulties of making an abatement of the odd Shillings) that they have their Physick at moderate Rates, being sensible of the large yearly Payments, are forc'd to bear the Apothecary's Advice, to avoid, as they think, a greater Expence: or to quack on their Families to excuse themselves from both.

The Dispensary is the only Remedy to these Grievances, the People being to be convinc'd only by Fact and their Experience. It prepares every Medicine of the choicest Drugs; it affords them at a low price, because all and the most valued Preparations, are almost as cheap, as the common supports of Life.

There is only one Objection, which the Subscribers are as willing to remove, as those who make it, That its prejudicial to the Apothecary.

He is by the Charter (of K. James I. at the request of his two Physicians) to select the Drugs, compound them, and dispense the Composition with the utmost Fidelity; The Physicians Privilege expressly asserted. The College has no Contest with this Apothecary, the Patient may have his Physick as well there, as at the Dispensary.

But they who make the Objection, buy the purging Salt, Elixir Salutis and Proprietas, the Sp. of Harts-horn, and the Tinctures, of the Chymist; the Manna, Rhubarb, burnt Harts-horn, and the Diet-drink Simples, of the Druggist; and do not reflect, that they invade the diligent Apothecary, whom the College would have apply'd to, for all the Physick prepar'd by himself, and priz'd at the usual rates of the Shop, when readily paid for.

But the Dispensary (even when the People shall buy of the Shop) will be the publick Standard of the goodness of every Composition, which, if suspected, may be justify'd by comparing one with the other.

It will be the Standard of the Price, if the Government shall (as in all other parts of Europe) appoint what Profit it pleases to the Apothecary.

The Physicians Arena, or select Medicines, (possibly lately invented or observ'd) will be ready there on any extraordinary occasions.

And the Poor may out of that publick Storehouse be supply'd, from their own Abilities, with the best Medicines; or from the easie Charity of their Neighbours.

This just Estimate may be made of the Service it has already done to the City. That, by the 20000 Bills made up, it has bestow'd on the People to the value of 30 or 40 thousand Pounds, if you consider that one good Remedy at a low price, has excluded possibly ten others needless and superfluous at very exorbitant rates.

It has sav'd the Lives of many thousands, who would have been destroy'd by too much, or ill Physick, given by Quacks and Empiricks, or the Sect of Physicians, who distinguish themselves by the length of their Bills. It is therefore the most munificent Donative, and greatest Benefaction of the Age; and by its Example here, will in all Parts prevent the frauds of vast sums for useless or injurious Physick, and preserve the Health and Lives of Millions of the People.

Since therefore the ignorant Poor groan under their Calamity, and the Rich loudly complain of, or silently resent the excessive rates of Physick, and condemn in many particulars the present mode of Practice, who can refuse Relief, when offered to him? The End justify

the Nose, and ridiculously flatter themselves, that the *Apothecary* trifles away his time only at their Houses, they will desire to be honestly treated for the future, and expect that attendance at his Shop from the *Apothecary* which his Name imports, and which is the only business he can justly pretend to.

When therefore the *Apothecaries* shall keep their *Shops*, and carefully make and dispence the Medicines ordered by *Physicians*, and make their prizes supportable to the people, and no longer *debauch* many *Members* of the *College*, to the *Scandal* of their own *Profession*, and *destruction* and *ruine* of their *Patients*, which rely on their *Integrity*; the *Dispensary* and They will come to agree in the pursuit of the same honourable Design; and both will be equally acceptable to the *Physicians* and *Patients*.

A farther ACCOUNT OF THE DISPENSARIES

R. Graduates - London
AT THE
College of Physicians, and in St. Martins Lane, Westminster, and others to be Erected in and about London, for the Service of the Publick.

*Les Apoticaire d'Angleterre sont une grande Compagnie
des Coupeurs des Bourses, & les Medecins les y aident.*

Guy Patin Let.

THE value of Health, (which is Universally acknowledg'd to be a Blessing) is yet more intrinsically known to those, that have labour'd under Sickness, who all unanimously confess the great usefulness of Physick, Skilfully Directed, and faithfully Administred.

Yet notwithstanding the general agreement about the usefulness of that Art, it has of late Years fallen in our Nation (where perhaps it has been carried the farthest towards Perfection of any part in the World) under a sort of neglect, next to Contempt, to the great hinderance of the improvement of the Art it self, discouragement of its true Professors, and the general injury of the Poor.

The causes of this decay, tho' in themselves obvious enough, are yet generally unheeded. Because the Persons most immediately concern'd, (I mean the Sick) having scarce any understanding of the Art, are usually misled by implicate Faith in the confident, false pretensions of some, or the officious recommendation of others, who act with a different view from that, which they are suppos'd to have by the sick Person, who seldom trusts his own Judgment, or consults his own Reason in that, which most nearly concerns his Life.

Hence it is that the Apothecaries have ingross'd to themselves the sole Administration of Physick, and for the most part the Direction of it, (or at least the recommendation of the Physitian) both which were antiently lodg'd in the Physician alone, tho' since unhappily separated to the discredit of the Art, the injury of the Physicians, and the irreparable damage of their Patients, as will appear.

While the Medicines in use here were but few, the providing and selling of 'em was a part of the Grocer's Trade, and Business. But they in time multiplying considerably were thought to require the whole Care, and Attendance of him that dealt in 'em, that they might be faithfully made up, and carefully deliver'd in just Weight and Measure, as prescrib'd by the Physician.

Thus were the Apothecaries separated from the Grocer's, that they might give their whole attendance in their Shops on the making, and dispensing Medicines, carefully and faithfully; which reason holds much more strongly, at this day upon the account of the vast increase of the Galencial Compositions, the Invention or Introduction here, of the numerous Tribe of Chymical Preparations, the daily familiar Custom of the Physicians, to order Extemporary Compound Medicines, a mistake in any of which may, and does often prove fatal to the Patient.

Since this separation, they have multiplied so excessively, that at the time of obtaining their Charter they were 114, a prodigious number in respect of what most well regulated Cities abroad find sufficient, divers of which (as big as London was at that time) do to this day restrain 'em to a Number, not exceeding Four or

Six. But at present they are encreas'd to near 1000, all Partners computed, who, tho' join'd in a Shop, have Families to maintain severally.

This overwarm of *Apothecaries*, not having whereupon to subsist at Home, by degrees, and in process of time over-ran their Neighbours. For the honest profits of their Employment being too narrow to support such Numbers in their present way of Living, they have of a long time endeavour'd by all manner of Artifices to encroach upon the *Physicians* and exact upon the Sick, their Customers.

In order to which they began first by *Officious Visits*, under pretence of carrying the Medicines themselves, to procure the reputation of careful Men, tho' in so doing they chang'd Offices with their Boys, and left them at Home to do the Duty of the *Astear*, while themselves ran on the Errands. Yet by this they gain'd opportunities of insinuating themselves into Nurses, Servants, and other weak Persons, frequently attending on sick People, and by their means to be admitted to give their Opinion, and thence under pretence of good Husbandry for the Patient, to repeat the *Physicians* Bills without his Order, and so at length to prescribe without his Advice.

Upon the same pretence of good Husbandry for the Patient, they wrought themselves into the sole care of such slight Indispositions, as of course were likely to determine in a short time without Medicine, which they failed not to improve into terrible Diseases, and mighty Cures, by Frighting the Sick, and those about 'em with Malignity, and dismal Prognosticks. This gave 'em credit and authority enough with the Patient, to censure the Bills of Physicians, that did not please 'em, and behind their Backs to deliver Opinions contrary to theirs, to do which requir'd no Judgment, a little craft sufficing: For they had it in their Power in many cases, to disappoint the Physician in his Prognostick by falsifying the Medicines prescrib'd, a fault they knew how to remedy for themselves, or the favourite they help'd in, (when the other was dismiss'd) by making up the same Bill truly and well. Thus they made profit of their crimes, and gain'd the repute of honest knowing Men, by the skill of the Physician at the expence of his Fame and Interest.

This point once gain'd, no bounds cou'd hold 'em; there was nothing in *Practice* so bold, which they dare not venture at, nothing in *Pharmacy* so corrupt which they wou'd not admit. They were now *Physicians*, and their Business was abroad, and the Boy at home, that scarce cou'd write his Name, was good enough for an *Apothecary*. But as this new Dignity was not to be supported without an extraordinary Expence, New Methods were to be Invented, to lay an additional Duty upon their Medicines, to be paid by their Customers, now their Patients. *Decoctions* and *Juleps* must be divided into *Draughts*, and *Electuaries* into *Boles*. By this means a Quart of Bitter Decoction, very well paid for at a Shilling, wou'd fetch Twenty, and a Pound of Venice Treacle, perhaps worth Four Shillings, as many Pounds, and so for all the rest.

Nor was this all: For the Patient was sure not only to pay extortion for what he had, but even for what he had not, while *Russian Castor*, *Pearl*, and *English Saffron*, &c. were put into the Bill, and *New England Castor*, *Oyster Shells*, and *Turnerick*, &c. into the Medicines. But what was yet worse, if under the direction of the *Apothecary* alone, or any Confederate of his recommendation, the Patient was sure to be Cram'd with abundance of nauseous, unnecessary, and consequently hurtful stuff, till either his Stomack, his Purse, or the Grave put a stop to further Charges, only to swell the account, and raise the *Apothecary's* gain, whose Fees by these Arts generally treble the *Physician's* under whom he is Employ'd. Nay, farther some of 'em are, like Conscientious Men, arriv'd at taking Fees in ready Money, without making any Allowance, or Discount in the Bill.

A farther, and perhaps yet greater Mischiefe, arising from the *Apothecaries* absenting themselves from the Duty of their Shops, is, that they can't attend the making of the standing Shop Compositions, which require great Care and Exactness to be well made, and many of 'em having been bred under Masters of that Humour, know not how to do it were they dispos'd. This obliges 'em to furnish themselves from the Wholesale *Apothecaries*, a sort of Men that deal in corrupt, sophisticated Ware, with which the Retail ones content themselves, out of Avarice, Ignorance, or Laziness, to the Destruction of the People. Hence it is plain, that most of 'em can't warrant the Physick they Sell, nor the Physician depend upon it, most of it being made by the Wholesale Man, and Chymist, and all of it dispens'd by the heedless Boy, whom every amusement diverts from his attention to his Business, and any slight resemblance betrays into fatal mistakes; especially as their present use is,

of

of putting Medicines indifferently into the Pots and Glasses, mark'd with other Names, which insensibly leads the *Boys* into very dangerous Errors.

Nor is it from the corruption of the *Wholesale Men*, and the mistakes of *Boys* only, that the Sick are endanger'd. The unfaithfulness of the Shops in *Sophisticating* Drugs, *Substituting* one thing for another, *vending* perish'd Medicines, and making up Bills *contrary* to the direction of the Prescriber, is grown so general, and so notorious, that the ablest Physicians scarce know, what they are to expect from the certaintie of their Prescriptions, as they are made up in the Shops.

Another great mischief of the most Ruinous consequence to the Sick, is the early *Officious Visits*, which to shew their *Impertinent Care*, the *Apothecaries* make in a Morning, and by their *Unseasonable, Injudicious Prattle*, Rob the Patient of the only time, wherein after the fatigue of an unquiet Night, he is usually inclin'd to Rest, which temper, thus ruffled by the *Officious Intrusion* of the *Apothecary*, is not again to be recover'd in the whole Day, whence frequently follow a perpetual *Inquietude, Deliriousness, &c.*

These Abuses were long since seen thro' and condemn'd by many Physicians, who all along abhor'd such scandalous practices. But the *Apothecaries*, whose interest it was to oppose any Reformation, enter'd into a sort of Association to decry, and (as far as in them lay) to turn out of Business all Physicians, that shou'd have the *Honesty*, and *Courage* to disavow these sinister Practices, and to recommend those only, that would confederate with 'em, and Countenance, Abett, and Justifie their Irregular proceedings.

To this end *Lists* were handed thro' all their whole *Company*, wherein the *Physicians* were all *Nam'd*, and *Distinguishing Marks* prefix'd to their *Names*, that those who adher'd firmly to the Interest of their Patients, and the Honour of their Faculty, might by all possible Shifts, and Artifices, be supplanted in their Business, and those that were in League with the *Apothecaries*, to support, and promote their enormous Gains, and Abuses might be brought over their Heads.

This Method fasten'd to 'em divers, who were ready to sacrifice their *Patients*, and prostitute their own Honour, and Consciences to the Service of the *Apothecaries*, and their own immediate Profit. By these was introduc'd the Fashion of writing such expensive long Bills, that he that did not order enough every Day for the *Apothecary* to charge in slight cases at Twenty, Thirty, or Forty Shillings, was sure to be aspers'd by him to the Patient as a Trifler, one that neither took the Case right, nor order'd any thing to the Purpose; tho' in most cases it is difficult for the Patient to take in one day to the real value of Half a Crown, Two Shillings, or in many even of One Shilling prudently Prescrib'd, and moderately Rated.

For these Reasons are these Men cry'd up by 'em, their Fame is proclaim'd in *Coffee-houses*, and whisper'd in the Ears of dying Men, as the only Persons able to put a stop to Fate, and reprieve from the Grave. To carry on this Intrigue the more smoothly, they have their *Tavern Cabals* with the *Apothecaries*, where they invent scandal on the rest of the Physicians, and contrive Ways, and Means to spread and diffuse it, in order to destroy their Credit in the World.

In return of these Favours the Confederate Physicians are oblig'd, whenever they are call'd in by the *Apothecaries*, where no Physician has been consulted in the case, to Approve and Justifie the Practice of the *Apothecary*, tho' the Patient be dying of bad or improper Medicines, or for want of sufficient help in due time. But if any other *Physician*, whom the *Apothecary* does not like, has been first advis'd with, his Method, tho' never so proper, and well directed, is to be Condemn'd, and his Medicines laid aside, and the poor Patient, if he lives, is to run the Gauntlet afresh thro' all the Forms of Physick.

These Artifices have frightn'd many Gentlemen, of better principles than to comply with 'em in all their measures of iniquity, from asserting themselves, and disabusing the World with that Vigour and Courage, that they ought to do, for fear of being work'd out of their Practice.

Yet there wants not a sufficient Number of *Physicians* of Integrity, and Resolution to redress these Grievances, and to assist all Persons of what Rank or Condition soever, who are willing to open their Eyes to their own Interest. In order whereunto they have erected an Office at the College of Physicians, call'd the *Dispensary*, where all Official Compositions, *Galenical*, and *Chymical* are faithfully prepar'd, of the best Drugs, and where already near Twenty Thousand Prescriptions have been made up, and deliver'd, and about Three Hundred Bills are Weekly dispens'd by Servants of their own, and under their own Inspection, at a Price

put upon the Bill by the Prescriber, which is at least *Fifteen Shillings* in the Pound lower, than the most modest Rates of the *Apothecaries*.

The extraordinary relief, that vast Numbers of People have found from their Distempers at such easie Rates by the *Dispensary*, has brought so much Business to it, that it begins to grow impracticable to serve 'em all at one place. And therefore, that no Person of what condition soever, may be deny'd the benefit of Good Medicines at easie Prizes, the Physicians have resolv'd to Erect divers others in several parts of the Town.

In pursuance of this resolution they have already fitted up another in *St. Martins Lane, Westminster*, where constant attendance is given by their Servants, in order to make up all such Bills, as shall come from the Physicians Subscribing to their Hands, and where likewise the Physicians themselves will meet every *Monday*, and *Thursday* in the Afternoon, for the particular Service of the Poor, where such of 'em, as resort to 'em there, may have their Advice *Gratis*, as at the College on *Wednesdays*, and *Saturdays*.

And that these *Dispensaries* may be made as serviceable as possible to the Publick, the Subscribers have there lodg'd very considerable *Arcana* in Practice unknown to any *Apothecary*, of which they were before Masters, but unwilling to prostitute to the Adulterations, and Corruptions, which other Medicines undergo in the Shops. The Subscribers likewise have resolv'd, according to the Antient Laudable Practice, of the *Physicians of London*, to set apart some Hours in the Morning and Afternoon, for the Service of such, as in the *Less acute* and *Chronical* Cases, shall think fit to consult 'em at Home.

The *Apothecaries* have made their Boast, that they Command all the Families in Town, in respect to Physick. But unless the People are resolv'd to be led by the Nose, they will have no cause to brag at that rate for the future, the advantages of these *Dispensaries* to all Mankind, that are visited with Sicknes, are so self-evident. For unless Men have a mind to purchase Diseases, or take Physick out of wantonness, they will shut the *Apothecaries* out of their Doors, till they shall keep to their Shops, and Carefully, and Faithfully, make and dispense such Medicines, as shall be order'd by Physicians, make their prices supportable to the People, lay aside their dishonest Arts of swelling their Bills, and Debauching Members of the College, to the Scandal of their Profession, and Destruction of their Patients.

If any Gentlemen shall think the foregoing Charge upon the *Apothecaries*, and their Confederates too severe, or the Expressions too harsh, let 'em rest assur'd that every particular therein shall be made undeniably clear from sufficient Evidence of Fact, whenever the *Apothecaries* shall call for such Proofs. As for the Expression, let 'em but consider how rudely and scandalously the *Honest Physicians* have been, and are daily Treated, both in Publick and Private, by the *Apothecaries* and their *Adherents*, and they will excuse some warmth, (if any appear) especially when the general Good is in view, provided it transports 'em not beyond the Bounds of Truth and Decency, which, 'tis hop'd, are not trangres'd in this Paper.


There remains one Objection, which sticks to some compassionate Persons, otherwise convinc'd of the Justice and necessity of this Design; which is, that shou'd it obtain universally in this Town, the *Apothecaries*, who are a great Company, must be inevitably ruin'd. But the Answer is easie, that if to Reform 'em, be to Ruin 'em, they are ripe for Destruction: For no Civil well Constituted Government, ought to suffer one Party of Men to Live upon the Spoil and Plunder of the rest, especially in their Distress: 'Tis like Robbing Houses on Fire, under pretence of help. If therefore the *Apothecaries* think a Reformation of these Abuses of such ruinous Consequence, they ought to consider, how by retrenching their Extravagancies to suit their living to honest Profit, or in time to betake themselves to some more Honest Employment.

F I N I S.

The 4th day of Aprill 1676

*777. l. 1.
76*

A true Report of the great number of poor Children, and other poor people maintained in the severall Hospitals by the pious care of the Lord Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of the City of LONDON.

 Children put forth Apprentices, and discharged out of *Christ's Hospital* the year last past — 53

Children buried the year last past — 12

Children now remaining under the care and Charge of the said Hospital, which are kept in the house, and divers places in *London*, and suburbs thereof, and at nurse in the Countrey, amounting in the whole to the number of — 89

The names of all which are Registered in the Books kept in the said Hospital, and are there to be seen from what Parishes they have been from time to time admitted.

There being so great a number of Children as aforesaid, under the care and Charge of the said Hospital, it is hoped severall well affected persons will freely Contribute towards the maintenance of them, the certain Revenew of the said Hospital being little more then the Moytie of the Charges thereof.

There hath been Cured this yeer last past, at the Charge of *S^t Bartholomews Hospital*, of maimed Soldiers, Seamen, and other diseased persons, many whereof being Souldiers and Seamen have been relieved with money and other necessaries at their departure — 124

Buried this year after much Charge in their sicknesse — 190

Remaining under Cure at this present, at the Charge of the said Hospital — 308

There hath been Cured at the Charge of *S^t Thomas Hospital*, this year last past, of diseased persons, whereof many being Souldiers and Seamen have been relieved with money and other necessaries at their departure — 884

Buried this year after much Charge in the time of their sicknesse — 141

Remaining under Cure at present, upon the Charge of the said Hospital — 270

There hath been brought to the Hospital of *St. Dunstons* within the space of one whole year last past of wandering Souldiers, and other Vagrant people, to the number of — 639

Many whereof have been very chargeable to the said Hospital, for Apparell, sick Dyet, and Surgery, besides the ordinary dyet, and other provisions and charges expended about them, which could not be avoided by reason of their necessities, and many of them have been passed into their native Countries, with Clothing, Apparell, and other charges, which could not be avoided, considering their naked and miserable condition, nor they thence passed without such charge. And there are now kept and maintained in Arts and Occupations, and other usefull and necessary works and labours, at the charge of the said Hospital, Apprentices, and other persons the number of — 144

The Hospital of *Bethlehem* is of great Antiquity, use, and necessity, for keeping and curing distracted persons who are of all others most miserable, by reason of their wants, both for soul and body, and have no sense thereof.

The charge thereof is very great, there being kept and maintained with Physick, Dyet, and other relief, 46 distracted persons constantly at least, besides the charge of servants to look to them, they being most unruly and not able to help themselves; and the Rents and Revenues of the said Hospital being very small, not amounting to two third parts of the yeerly charge, and therefore this Hospital is a fit object of charity, there having been and dayly are by the blessing of God, upon the charge of the said Hospital, and the care of those that are intrusted with the said distracted people, divers reduced to their former senses.

THE NAMES

The Lords, and other the Commissioners,

OF
Greenwich - Hospital.

His Royal Highness, the PRINCE of DENMARK:

Duke of { Bolton
Bedford
Devonshire
Leeds
Norfolk
Newcastle
Ormond
Somerset
Shrewsbury

Arch-Bishop of { Canterbury
York

Bishop of { Bangor
Bath and Wells
Bristol
Carlisle
Chester
Chichester
Durham
Exeter
Ely
Gloucester
Hereford
London
Landaff
Litchfield and
Coventry
Lincoln
Norwich
Oxford
Peterborough
Rochester
St. David
Sarum
St. Asaph
Winchester
Worcester

Marquis of { Caermarthen
Winchester
Normandy

Earl of { Bridgwater
Bath
Berkley
Bradford
Dorset
Faulconbride
Lindsey
Monmouth
Montague
Nottingham

Viscount { Oxford
Pembroke
Portland
Radnor
Rochester
Rumney
Ranelagh
Stamford
Scarborough
Thanet
Torrington
Tankerville

Lords, { Villiers
Cheyney
Berkley
Cornwallis
Capel
Coningsby
Dursley
Godolphin
Lucas
Lexington
Lempster
Willoughby of
Eresby

Sir Thomas Abney
Sir Matthew Andrews
Sir William Ashurst
Sir Benjamin Ayloffe
Sir John Banks
Sir Thomas Barnardiston
Sir Samuel Barnerdiston
Sir Benjamin Bathurst

Sir William Booth
Sir John Buckworth
Sir James Butler
Sir Josiah Child
Sir Francis Child
Sir Edward Clark
Sir Thomas Cook
Sir John Cope
Sir William Cowper
Sir Peter Daniel
Sir Samuel Dashwood
Sir Thomas Daval
Sir Robert Davers
Sir Ralph Delaval
Sir Humphrey Edwyn, Lord
Mayor of London.
Sir Stephen Evans
Sir John Eyles
Sir Samuel Eyre
Sir John Fleet
Sir James Forbes
Sir William Forester
Sir John Foche
Sir Stephen Fox
Sir Henry Furness
Sir Henry Goodrick
Sir William Gore
Sir Thomas Grantham
Sir William Gregory
Sir Richard Haddock
Sir Thomas Holton
Sir Charles Hedges
Sir William Hedges
Sir Joseph Herne
Sir John Holt
Sir William Hooker
Sir John Houblon
Sir James Houblon
Sir Robert Howard
Sir John Huband
Sir Robert Jeffreys
Sir Henry Johnson
Sir Thomas Lindsey

Sir Thomas Lane
 Sir William Langhorn
 Sir Nicholas Lechmere
 Sir Stephen Lennard
 Sir John Lithieulier
 Sir Richard Levett
 Sir Thomas Littleton
 Sir Joh. Lowther of White-
 haven
 Sir John Lowther of Low-
 ther
 Sir John Moor
 Sir John Morden
 Sir Edward Nevil
 Sir Richard Onslow
 Sir James Oxenden
 Sir Peter Paravicine
 Sir John Parsons
 Sir John Powell
 Sir John Powell
 Sir William Prichard
 Sir Jonathan Raymond
 Sir Richard Raynes
 Sir Isaac Rebow
 Sir Robert Rich
 Sir Gabriel Roberts
 Sir Robert Robinson
 Sir Thomas Rokeby
 Sir George Rooke
 Sir William Russel
 Sir John Sommers, Lord
 Keeper
 Sir Jeremy Sambrooke
 Sir William Scawen
 Sir John Shaw
 Sir Henry Sheers
 Sir Bartholomew Shore
 Sir Cloudesly Shouell
 Sir Robert Southwell
 Sir Thomas Stampe
 Sir George Treby
 Sir John Trevor
 Sir Thomas Trevor
 Sir William Trumball
 Sir Edward Turner
 Sir John Tourton
 Sir Peter Vandeput
 Sir Thomas Vernon
 Sir Edward Ward
 Sir ~~Edward Ward~~
 Sir Christopher Wrenn
 Sir Walter Young
 John Adams
 Daniel Allen
 Jonathan Andrews
 Samuel Atkinson
 Robert Attwood
 Robert Austen
 Humphrey Ayles
 Matthew Aylmer
 William Baker
 Charles Ball
 Arthur Baron
 Joas Bateman

James Bateman
 Arthur Bayly
 Sir Robert Beddingfield
 John Benbow
 Hopefor Bendall
 Charles Bertie
 Thomas Blackmoore Sen.
 Thomas Blackmoore Jun.
 James Bodington
 Edmund Bolter
 John Bonnell
 Hugh Boscawen
 George Boun
 John Bowers
 Anthony Bowyer
 Francis Brerewood
 Edward Brewster
 Samuel Brewster
 William Bridgeman
 Shem Bridges
 Brook Bridges
 Robert Bristow
 William Broughton
 Leonard Browne
 John Brummel
 Sir Owen Buckingham
 Josiah Burchett
 Adrian Byer
 Nicholas Cary
 John Cary
 Robert Castle
 James Chadwick
 Charles Chamberlain
 Caesar Chamberlain
 John Charlton
 Samuel Clarke
 Edward Clarke
 Maynard Colchester
 George Cole
 James Collet
 Thomas Colson
 Edward Colson
 James Conaway
 John Conyers
 Gerard Conyers
 Nicholas Cooke
 Henry Cornish
 Richard Cradock
 Henry Crisp
 William Cruft
 John Danvers
 Thomas Darwin
 Francis Dashwood
 John Deacle
 Duncan Dee
 James Denew
 William Desbovery
 George Dodington
 Robert Dorrel, *Sen.*
 John Dorrel, *Jun.*
 William Draper
 John Drigue
 Peter Ducane
 Edmund Dummer

Charles Duncomb
 John Egleton
 Edward Ettrick
 John Evelyn, *Sen.*
 John Evelyn, *Jun.*
 Francis Eyles
 William Falconer
 William Fazakerly
 Thomas Felton
 Bartholomew Fillingham
 Robert Fisher
 John Flamsteed
 Peter Floyer
 Paul Foley
 Thomas Foley
 James Fowles
 Charles Fox
 Andrew Franklyn
 Thomas Frederick
 John Freeman
 John Genew
 James Gibson
 Roger Gillingham
 William Glanville, *Sen.*
 William Glanville, *Jun.*
 Thomas Goddard
 Peter Godfrey
 Charles Godolphin
 George Gooday
 Francis Gosfright
 Henry Greenhill
 John Grev
 William Gutteridge
 Henry Guy
 Thomas Guy
 Richard Gwyn.
 Thomas Hall
 Urban Hall
 James Hallet
 Richard Hampden
 John Hardrett
 Robert Harleigh
 John Harvey
 Henry Harley
 Henry Hatfel
 Lawrence Hatfel
 Nathaniel Hawes
 John Hawles
 Whitfield Hayter
 John Hazlewood
 William Heath
 Gilbert Heathcote
 Nathaniel Herne
 Edward Herriz
 William Hawer
 John Hill
 Richard Hoare
 Dr. Robert Hooke
 William Hooker
 Thomas Hopson
 Nathaniel Horneby
 Peter Houlton
 Nathaniel Houlton
 Isaac Houlton

Mathew Humberton
 John Jacob
 John Jeoffreys
 Jeffry Jeoffreys
 John Johnson
 Samuel Jones
 Joseph Jory
 Peter Joy
 Charles Isaac
 William Ivat
 Joseph Keeble
 John Kent
 Henry Killigrew
 John Knapp
 John Knight
 Thomas Lake
 Thomas Langham
 Dr. John Lawson
 Edward Leman
 Samuel Lethieulier
 John Lethieulier
 Francis Levett
 William Lewin
 Dennis Liddell
 Isaac Loader
 John Lock
 Samuel Lock
 William Lownds
 Dr. Mapletoft
 Christopher Mason
 John Midgley
 David Mitchell
 Charles Montague
 Christopher Montague
 John Morgan
 John Morrice
 William Mountaigne
 Nathaniel Montency
 James Munday
 Christopher Musgrave
 John Nevill

George Newland
 Dr. Henry Newton
 Richard Nicholls
 John Nicholls
 John Nicholson
 John Oliver
 Samuel Ongley
 Foot Onslow
 Justus Otgar
 Dr. George Oxenden
 John Page
 Gregory Page
 Thomas Papillon
 Phillip Papillon
 Francis Parry
 Roger Paxton
 Samuel Pepys
 Andrew Percival
 John Perry
 Samuel Pett
 George Phenny
 Samuel Powell
 Henry Priestman
 John Rayley
 Robert Raworth
 Alexander Rigby
 Henry Risby
 Anthony Rowe
 Edward Rudge
 Earl of Orford, *Admiral.*
 Samuel Rutter
 Balthazar St. Mitchell
 Ralph Sanderson
 John Sanson
 Richard Savage
 Edward Say
 Joseph Scriven
 Obadiah Sedgewick
 William Sedgewick
 Charles Sergison
 Arthur Shallett

Daniel Sheldon
 Dormer Shepherd
 Samuel Shepherd, *Merch.*
 Samuel Shepherd, *Disfil.*
 Thomas Shepherd
 John Sherebrooke
 Joseph Smart
 John Smith
 James Smith
 Ralph Snow
 Thomas Sorocoale
 James Sotherne
 Samuel Stanyer
 William Strong
 Thomas Stroud
 Humphrey Styles
 Nathaniel Tench
 Dalby Thomas
 Joseph Thomson
 Charles Thorald
 William Thursby
 Benjamin Timewell
 Samuel Travers
 Richard Trevor
 Francis Tyssen *Sen.*
 Francis Tyssen *Jun.*
 John Ward
 Godfrey Webster
 Thomas Western *Sen.*
 Thomas Western *Jun.*
 Thomas Wharton
 Andrew Willaw
 Thomas Willhaw
 William Withers *Sen.*
 Sir John Wolfe
 James Woods
 Godfrey Woodward
 Joseph Wright
 Richard Wynn
 Elihu Yale
 Richard Yerbery

The Lord Chancellor of *Eng-*
land, or Commissioners of the
 Great Seal,
 The ~~Arch~~bishops,
 The President of the Privy
 Council,
 The L. Keeper of the Privy Seal,
 The Master-General of the
 Ordnance,
 The Secretaries of State,
 The Chancellor, and Under-
 Treasurer of the Exchequer,
 The Lord Chief Justice of the
 Court of Kings-Bench,
 The Master of the Rolls,
 The Lord Chief Justice of the
 Common-Pleas,
 The Barons of the Court of Ex-
 chequer,

*For the
 time
 being.*

All and every the Justices of the
 Court of Kings Bench and
 Common-Pleas, and Barons
 of the Coif,
 The Curfitor-Baron of the
 Court of *Exchequer*,
 The Commissioners of the
Treasury,
 The Lord Mayor and Court of
 Aldermen,
 The Commissioners of the High
 Court of Admiralty,
 The Principal Officers, and
 Commissioners of the Navy,
 The Secretaries of the Admi-
 ralty,
 The Master, Wardens, Assistants
 Brethren of the *Trinity-House*
 at *Deptford*,

*For the
 time
 being.*

Sir Robert Clayton
Sir Rowland Aynsworth
Dr. Thomas Gardner
Dr. Salisbury Cude

[4]

William Thomson
Nicholas Charlton
Robert Bodington
Peregrine Bertie



77. 6. 1.
78

THE
MEMORIAL

Of Doctor *WILLIAM BRIGGS*,
Relating to *St. Thomas's Hospital, &c.*

HE was placed *Physician* in *St. Thomas's Hospital* in *Southwark*, about the Year 1681, by King *Charles II.* and the Governors commissioned by him, (pursuant to an Act in the *Twenty Fifth Year* of King *Henry VIII.*) and continued his Care of the Patients therein for about *Seven* Years, during which time many Thousands were Cured.

To be printed by
J. G. 1681. 1682.
H. 8.
c. 21. Sec.
20. & 31.
A. 8. 613.

The said Dr *Briggs*, in the Year 1689, or thereabouts, was at great Expence in Vindicating the Title of the Crown to the said *Royal Foundation*, and had the Recommendation of His late *Majesty* and Court of Aldermen to continue: But by Opposition of the now dismissed Physician, and his Pretences to Serve the House alone (which since appear'd otherwise) was laid aside.

In the Year 1696, the said Dr. was Sworn *Physician in Ordinary* to His late Majesty King *William*, and took great Care of the Royal Household for above *Five* Years; yet not receiving any Reward for his said Service, in the Year 1698 he Petitioned his said Majesty for some Compensation, and had his Royal Promise that he should be consider'd for the same.

Therefore he hopes there will be a Regard to his former Services in the said Hospital, and his Fidelity to the Government.

THE MEMORIAL

OF Doctor WILLIAM BRIGGS,
Relating to Thomas Hospital, &c.

**The Memorial of
of Dr. Briggs, rela-
ting to St. Thomas's
Hospital, &c.**

The said Dr. Briggs, in the Year 1880, or there-
abouts, was at great expense in conducting the
site of the Crown to the said St. Thomas's Hospital, and
the Recommendation of His late Majesty and
Court of Aldermen to continue: Buxby Opposi-
on of the now distinct Physician, and his Pre-
sences to serve the House alone (which since
said certain time) was laid aside.

71

The CHARGE of the
GOVERNOURS

OF

St. Thomas's Hospital.

77. 2. 1.
70

MA Y it please you to understand, That you are Ele-
cted and Chosen one of the Governours of this Hof-
pital ; and during the time you shall so continue, you are
to endeavour, according to such laudable Decrees, Orders
and Ordinances, as have been or shall be made by Autho-
rity of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the
City of *London*, Governours of the Possessions, Revenues
and Goods of the Hospitals (of *Edward* late King of *Eng-
land* the Sixth) of *Christ*, *Bridewell* and *St. Thomas* the A-
postle, to attend upon and perform the Necessary Affairs
and Business of this House ; And to the best of your Pow-
er to Order and Govern the Poor of this House, and the
Lands, Possessions, Revenues and Goods, belonging to the
same, that you may Acquit your self as a True and Faith-
ful Steward and Disposer of all such Things as shall be
committed to your Care and Charge, and that with such a
Loving, Cheerful and Respective Diligence, as becomes a
Faithful Steward of God, whom (in this your Place) you
chiefly Serve, and unto whom you shall render an Account:
For be you well assured, you cannot be blameless before
him, if after you have set your Hand to this Good Work,
and promised your Care and Attendance in and upon the
Business of this House, you shall contrariwise neglect the
same, and not yield that Aid and Succour to the Poor,
which the Duty of your Place requires. In Expectation
of your Faithful Discharge of this Trust, you are Chosen
and Admitted a Governour of this Hospital.

77-6-1. 72
H. 50 a

(1)

GOVERNORS

OF

St. Thomas's Hospital In SOUTHWARK.

The Right Worshipful Sir Thomas Abney, Knight and Alderman, President.
The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, and all the Aldermen.

Mr. Deputy Thomas Eyre, Treasurer.

SIR Edward Northey, Ks. in Essex-Buildings.
Sir Samuel Moyer in Walbrook.
Sir John Mordant in Bishopsgate-street.
Sir Thomas Webster in Fenchurch-street.
Sir William Hodges in Winchester-street.
Sir Robert Fagg
Sir Henry Furness
Sir Richard Onslow
Sir John Lethulier
Sir John Shaw
Sir Christopher Wren
Sir Edmund King
Sir William Scawen
Sir Stephen Evance
Sir William Coles
Sir Richard Blackmore
Sir Bartholomew Gooden
Sir James Collett
Sir James Eyton
Sir Ambrose Crowley
Sir William Benson
Sir John Sweetapple
Sir Charles Cox
Sir Isaac Shard
Sir Charles Hopson
Sir Richard Guy
Sir William Langhorne
Sir John Scot
John Deacle
Samuel Sheppard
Micaiah Peryer

Kts. and Bar.

Knights.

Southwark.

in Winchester-street.

Edg. having find in St. Paul's Church-Yard.
or serv'd for Al- in Bishopsgate-street.
dermen, or Sheriffs. in Lundenhall-street.

Equires.

at Clapham.

at Coal-Harbour.

Old Jury, Southwark.

Timothy Lannoy
Francis Eyles
Richard Merriweather
John Billers
John Ward
Thomas Coulson
Philip Papillon
John Jefferies
William Coatworth
Arthur Bailly
Thomas Burrough
John Evans
Thomas Guy
Pelatia Barnardiston
Nathaniel Hecne
Major Edward Hecle
Francis Edwards
John Walker
John Cleeve
Gregory Page
Isaac Brand
William Chisling
John Mitford
John Hibbert
John Trimmer
Joseph Hoskenfiles
Awnham Churchill
Joseph Martin
Paul Docminique
Nathanael Gould
Thomas Malyn
Edmund Halfey
Thomas Dunk
Spencer Cowper
Duncan Dee
John Rudge
Edward Coulson
Thomas Palmer

Mr. John Hanger
Mr. Edmund Burrish
Mr. George Coldham
Mr. Thomas Pickard
Capt. Thomas Powell
Mr. William Riccards
Mr. Dg. John Tealy
Mr. Richard Taylor
Mr. Thomas Man.
Mr. Joshua White
Mr. Anthony Hannott
Mr. Richard Edmondson.
Mr. Dep. Anthony Turney
Mr. Joseph Thompson
Mr. William Cooper
Mr. Henry Davy
Mr. Samuel Mayne
Mr. Daniel d'Orville
Mr. John Gold
Mr. Anthony Forster

HammerSmith
in Mark Lane.
in Mark Lane.
in Cheapside.
St. Lawrence Pauliney's Hill.
on College-Hill.
in Heyden-Tad, Minerva.
in Lime-street.
in Lime-street.
at Mile-End.
at Clapham.
in Bedford-row.
in Lombard-street.
in Crutcher-street.
in Basinghall-street.
on Fish-street Hill.
in Spite-street.
in High-Holborn.
at Deptford.
in Gracechurch-street.
in Threadneedle-street.
at Bow.
in Bartholomew-Cloft.
in Deadman's-Place.
in Mark Lane.
in Peter-nether-row.
in Rood Lane.
at Westminster.
in Winchester-street.
near St. Margaret's Hill.
in Deadman's Place.

in Fenchurch-street.
at Caphalton.
in York-shire.
in Bury-street, or Lime-street.
at Clapham.
in Rosemary-lane.
at Broken Wharfe.
in Thames-street.
in Great Eastcheap.
on Fish-street Hill.
at Bank-side, Southwark.
at Richmond.
at the Old Swan.
at Hackney.
in Idle-lane, Tower-street.
at Clapham.
near Aldgate.
at Coal-Harbour.
in Winchester-street.
at Croydon or Miles-lane.

Mr.

Mr. William Smith
 Mr. William Moyer
 Mr. James Partridge
 Mr. Samuel Newberry
 Mr. Jacob Whiddon
 Col. John Adams
 Mr. John Bennet
 Mr. Thomas Serocold
 Mr. John Baker
 Mr. Thomas Cooper
 Mr. Benjamin Hooper
 Mr. Joshua Foster
 Mr. Joseph Watts
 Mr. Thomas Ruck
 Mr. John Taylor
 Mr. Richard Chambers
 Col. John Perry
 Mr. Edward Buckle
 Mr. William Rutter
 Mr. Jonathan Lee
 Mr. Thomas Cooke
 Mr. Michael Coatworth
 Mr. William Pickard
 Lieut. Col. Benjamin Dry
 Mr. Benjamin Joseph
 Mr. John Ewers
 Mr. Joseph Collyer
 Mr. John Read
 Major Jeremiah Johnson
 Mr. William Chambers
 Mr. Deputy Tho. Humphrys
 Mr. Giles Hayward
 Mr. John Coleman
 Mr. Thomas Powel, Jun.
 Mr. William Prince
 Mr. Benjamin Crayker
 Mr. John Raymond
 Mr. John Townsend
 Mr. Robert Breedon
 Mr. Joshua Ironmonger
 Mr. Roger Lillington
 Mr. Robert Ford
 Capt. Dorril
 Mr. Nathaniel Houlton
 Mr. John Cullum
 Mr. John Travers
 Mr. James Comber
 Mr. Edward Stringer
 Mr. Dep. Will. Wilkinson
 Mr. James Leaver
 Mr. Nehemiah Lyde
 Mr. Samuel Read
 Mr. Thomas Lane
 Mr. Henry Kelsey
 Mr. Samuel Lock
 Mr. Stephen Thompson
 Mr. William Bain
 Mr. Timothy Fowler
 Mr. William Mead, Jun.
 Mr. Nicholas Hanbury
 Mr. Richard Cock
 Mr. Henry Ambrose
 Mr. Moses Raper
 Mr. Edward Salwey
 Mr. John Pettitt
 Mr. Benjamin Braine
 Mr. James Braine
 Mr. William Disher
 Mr. Thomas Clarke
 Mr. Richard Fountain
 Mr. Joseph Brooksbank
 Mr. Roger Hazard
 Mr. Robert Green
 Mr. William Sheppard
 Mr. Thomas Cole
 Mr. John Hester
 Major William Cooke
 Mr. Tho. Knight
 Mr. Daniel Powle
 Mr. William Boulter
 Mr. Samuel Russell
 Mr. William Mitchell
 Mr. John Boulter
 Mr. Jos. Ashton

at Backside.
 at Clapham.
 in St. Giles's.
 in Fanchurch-street.
 in the Strand.
 at Sadlers-Hall.
 at Mr. Shallet's at Clapham.
 in the Poultry.
 Fishstreet-Hill.
 in Queen-street.
 near Billingsgate.
 in Thames-street.
 at the Bankside, Southwark.
 on London-Bridge.
 in Watling-street.
 in Watling-street.
 in Hatton-Garden.
 in Old-street.
 in Barnaby-street.
 in Cheap-side.
 in Winchester-yard, Southwark.
 at Newcastle.
 in Rosemary-Lane.
 in French Ord. Court Fanchurch-street.
 in Thames-street.
 in Gold Square, Crutched Fryars.
 on Fishstreet-Hill.
 on London-Bridge.
 on Fishstreet-Hill.
 in Milk-street.
 in Miles-Lane.
 in Blackman-street, Southwark.
 in Deadmans-Place, Southwark.
 at Hackney.
 near St. Magnus Church.
 in Barnaby-street.
 at Highgate.
 in Winchester-street.
 at Charing-Cross.
 at Ratcliff-Cross.
 in Ironmonger-Lane.
 over against the Monument.
 Leadenhall-street.
 in Shoe-Lane.
 in Gracechurch-street.
 on St. Dunstan's Hill.
 in Blackman-street, Southwark.
 in Amen-Corner.
 at Hackney.
 in Scalding-Alley.
 in Leadenhall-street.
 Cornhill.
 in Rood-Lane.
 at Clothworkers-Hall.
 Thames-street.
 in Fanchurch-street.
 in Seething-Lane.
 in Stocks-market.
 at Brooks-Wharf.
 in Lawrence-Lane.
 at Hackney.
 near Aldgate.
 Lemon-street, Goodmans-fields.
 in Walbrook.
 in Mincing-Lane.
 in St. Lawrence-Lane.
 in Lothbury.
 in Thames-street.
 in the Borough near the Bridge.
 in Bartholomew-Lane.
 at Dowgate.
 in Southwark.
 in Queen-street.

Mr. John Fryer
 Mr. John Dyer
 Mr. Nath. Micklethwaite
 Mr. Richard Chauncy
 Mr. John Hester
 Mr. Even Pugh
 Mr. Thomas Corbett
 Mr. Edmund Doughty
 Mr. James Roleston
 Capt. Humphry South, Sen.
 Mr. William Snelling
 Mr. Joseph Billers
 Mr. Edward Belitha
 Mr. Richard Perry
 Mr. George Cresner
 Mr. Dep. John Cooper
 Mr. Thomas Powel
 Mr. Thomas Hollis, Jun.
 Mr. Richard Wilkinson
 Mr. Joshua Lock
 Mr. Joshua Sharp
 Mr. Thomas Geering
 Mr. William Bettrice
 Mr. John Morton
 Mr. John Child
 Mr. Benjamin Smith
 Mr. Henry Clarke
 Mr. Edmund Clarke
 Mr. Thomas Ellis
 Mr. John Trollop
 Mr. Deputy William Parrott
 Mr. William Fisher
 Mr. John Thompson
 Mr. Josiah Difton
 Mr. Edward Bovey
 Mr. Samuel Palmer
 Mr. Richard Mount
 Mr. Nathaniel Wickam
 Mr. Joseph Cope
 Mr. Peter Godfrey
 Mr. George Moul
 Mr. Roger Hudson
 Mr. John Harwood
 Mr. Peter Eyton
 Mr. Richard Greenstock
 Mr. Francis Moul
 Mr. Thomas Cary
 Mr. Edward Leeds
 Mr. Robert Jeffs
 Mr. Thomas Styles
 Mr. Richard Blundell
 Mr. Thomas Dixon
 Mr. Jeremy Bowers
 Mr. Samuel Porter
 Mr. William Tipping
 Mr. Nathaniel Jackson
 Mr. Peter Houlton
 Mr. Samuel Houlton
 Mr. Joseph Bagnall
 Mr. Isaac Fryer
 Mr. William Waterman
 Mr. Thomas Applebury
 Mr. John Denew
 Mr. Isaac Grevile
 Mr. John Essington
 Mr. James Gibson
 Mr. Tho. Gibson
 Mr. John Andrews
 Mr. Thomas Aston
 Mr. John Hawkins
 Mr. Lawrence Hatfield
 Mr. John Jackson
 Mr. James Townsend
 Mr. James Lamb
 Mr. Samuel Sheafe
 William Clayton Esq.
 Mr. John Morgan
 Mr. John Gunton
 Mr. Samuel Mayoe
 Mr. Samuel Wight
 Mr. Peter Theobalds
 Mr. Nicholas Goodwin
 Mr. Peter Gery
 Capt. Tho. Barnes

in St. Lawrence-Poulney Lane.
 in Cornhill.
 at Tooting.
 at Paul's Wharf.
 on College-hill.
 in Bow-churchyard.
 in Breadstreet.
 at Mile-End.
 in Woodstreet.
 in Cheap-side.
 in Billiter-Lane.
 in Leadenhall-street.
 in Watling-street.
 in Fanchurch-street.
 in Fanchurch-street.
 in the Minories.
 in Limestreet.
 in Bartholomew-Close.
 in the Poultry.
 in Bow-churchyard.
 near the Three Cranes.
 in Cornhill.
 in Newgate-street.
 in Queenstreet.
 in Cornhill.
 in Broadstreet.
 at Esquire Cornish's.
 in Cheap-side.
 in Thames-street.
 in Tower-street.
 in Crooked Lane.
 in Basinghall-street.
 at Mr. Fryer's in Broadstreet.
 in Cheap-side.
 on Tower-hill.
 in Wapping.
 in Austin-Fryers.
 in St. Mary Axe.
 in Old Fishstreet.
 in Lombard-street.
 in Miles-Lane.
 near the Custom-House.
 at Baynard's Castle.
 in Watling-street.
 in Butts-Lane.
 in Paternoster-Row.
 in Tower-street.
 in Cheap-side.
 in Lud-Lane.
 in Bartholomew-Close.
 in the Borough, Southwark.
 in Friday-street.
 on Garlick-Hill.
 in Threadneedle-street.
 in Winchester-street.
 in Prescotstreet, Goodmans-Field.
 in Queen-street.

Bartholomew-Lane.



THE GOVERNORS OF St. Thomas's Hospital IN SOUTHWARK, 1710.

SIR Thomas Abney Knight and Alderman, President.
Sir Samuel Gartard, Bar. Lord-Mayor: And all the Aldermen,
Thomas Cole, Esq; Treasurer.

Sir Samuel Mowyer, Walbrook.
Sir John Lethullier, College-hill.
Sir John Shaw, Custom-House.
Sir Christopher Wren, Whitehall.
Sir William Scawen, Walbrook.
Sir Henry Furness, College-hill.
Sir Stephen Evance, Lombard-street.
Sir William Coles, Billingsgate.
Sir Richard Blackmore, Cheap-side.
Sir James Collet, King's Arms-Tard,
Coleman-street.
Sir James Byton, Swan-College.
Sir William Hodges, Winchester-street.
Sir Edward Northey, Eff & Buildings.
Sir Thomas Webster, Fenchurch-street.
Sir Robert Fagg, Suffex.
Sir John Scott, Winchester-street.
Sir Ambrose Crowley, Thames-street.
Sir William Langham, Charlton.
Sir William Benson, Bromley.
Sir Isaac Shard, Southwark.
Sir Charles Cox, Southwark.
Sir Richard Guy, Exchange-Alley.
Samuel Shepherd, Esq; Bishopsgate-street.
Samuel Mellish, Esq; York-shire.
Peter de Launoy, Esq;
John Cary, Esq; Wandsworth.
William Hewers, Esq; Clapham.
William Hooker, Esq; Bowel-Court,
Lincoln's Inn-Fields.
Urban Hall, Esq; Clapham.
Henry Cornish, Esq; Blackwell-Hall.
Tho. Rodbard, Esq; Thames-street.
John Love, Esq; Clapham.
John Little, Esq; Steel-yard.
Henry Martin, Esq; Southwark.
John Cholmley, Esq; Southwark.
Francis Eyles, Esq; Mark-land.
Philip Papillon, Esq; Brewery-Hall.
Timothy Lanoy, Esq; Hammer-Smith.
Francis Wilkinson, Esq; Tooley-street,
Southwark.
Thomas Frederick, Esq; Park-street.
John Dillers, Esq; Chancery-lane.
Richard Merriweather, Esq; Brentford.
Thomas Colson, Esq; College-hill.

John Jefferies, Esq; Lime-street.
William Coatsworth, Esq; Lime-street.
Arthur Shallet, Esq; Puddle-dock.
John Mitford, Esq; Mile-end.
Thomas Burrough, Esq; Clapham.
John Evans, Esq; Bedford-Row.
Stephen Thompson, Esq; Garlick-hill.
Thomas Malyn, Esq; Southwark.
Arthur Bailey, Esq; Southwark.
Micah Perry, Esq; London-hall-street.
Maj. Edw. Clarke, Esq; Southwark.
John Trimmer, Esq; Southwark.
Edmund Halsey, Esq; Southwark.
Peletia Barnardiston, Esq; Crooked-bay.
James Gibson, Esq;
Francis Edwards, Esq; Soho-square.
Edw. Boyce, Esq; Threadneedle-street.
William Clayton, Esq; Crooked-bay.
Spencer Cooper, Esq; Temple.
Nath. Hens, Esq; Southwark.
John Walker, Esq; Southwark.
John Morgan, Esq; Lambury.
Gregory Page, Esq; Greenwich.
John Cleve, Esq; Hibernia.
John Ellington, Esq; Mercers-hall.
Thomas Guy, Esq; Lombard-street.
Isaac Grevil, Esq; Aldersgate.
John Rudge, Esq; Mark-lane.
Thomas Palmer, Esq; Aldersgate.
Edward Colson, Esq;
Isaac Brand, Esq; Grace-church-street.
Paul Docminique, Esq; Soho-square.
Nathaniel Gould, Esq; Winchester-street.
Awnham Churchill, Esq; Peter-notten-row.
John Hangar, Esq; Fenchurch-street.
Josiah Dilton, Esq; Basinghall-street.
Thomas Dunk, Esq;
Dr. John Hutton, Whitehall.
Dr. James Wellwood, York-buildings.
Dr. Frederick Slare, Berkley-buildings.
Dr. Thomas Gardner, Cecil-street, Strand.
Dr. Hans Sloan.
Mr. Edmund Burrih, Calbalton.
Mr. George Coldham, York-shire.
Mr. Thomas Pickard, Bury-street.
Capt. Thomas Powel, Clapham.
Mr. William Riccards, St. Katherine.

AN **A B S T R A C T** OF THE **O R D E R S**

OF **St. THOMAS'S Hospital,** Relating to the **Sisters, Nurses and Poor Patients, therein.**

I. **THAT** no poor Person, at their Entrance, pay any Money or Gratuity, for Garnish or Footing, on pain of Expulsion of the Person that demands or receives it.

II. That no Patients be kept in the House after presented out, on pain of Expulsion of the Sister of that Ward where such Patient shall be kept, without Leave from the Treasurer, or Two Governors Takers in.

III. That no Patient be kept in the House, to whom Physick or Chyrurgery is not administred within a Week after Admittance, on pain of Expulsion of the Sister that so keeps them, without giving Notice to the Treasurer, or the Governors Takers in.

IV. That the Sisters keep their Wards constantly neat and clean, and that the Dust and Stools be carried out of their Wards by Six of the Clock in the Morning, to the appointed Places.

V. That no Person fetch or carry Fire from one Place to another, in Wooden Vessels, or any other thing that may be dangerous for Fire.

VI. That all the able Men and Women Patients, shall help the Sisters to cleanse the Wards, without Money or Reward, upon pain of Expulsion: And that the Sisters shall wash, or cause to be wash'd, all weak Peoples Clouts, without taking Money or Reward for the same.

VII. That no Sister deliver the Patients Fewel, for any other Use than the Poor of the Ward to which they belong, upon pain of Five Shillings to be paid by the Sister.

VIII. That the Patients do constantly attend the Worship of God in the Chappel, at the usual Times, on the Sabbath-Days, and other Days, upon pain of Forfeiture of one Days Allowance for the first Offence (without reasonable Excuse) and after offending to be punish'd at the Discretion of the Treasurer, or Two Governors Takers in.

IX. That the Sisters be careful there be no playing at Cards, Dice, or other Games in this House, and give Notice to the Treasurer or Committee if any offend therein.

X. That neither Officer nor Poor shall Swear, or take God's Name in vain.

Nor revile or miscall one another.

Nor steal Meat, Drink, Apparel, or other thing from one another.

Nor abuse themselves by inordinate Drinking, or incontinent Living.

Nor talk or act immodestly, upon pain of Expulsion.

And that when they go to, or return from their Meals, or Beds, they crave God's Blessing, and return due Thanks to God.

XI. That none of the Poor contract Matrimony with each other within the House, and that none of the Men go into the Womens Wards, nor the Women into the Mens Wards, without Licence, upon pain of Expulsion.

XII. That no Patients sit up in their Wards, or stay out of the House, after Eight of the Clock at Night, in Winter, and Nine in the Summer, without Licence from the Steward, on pain of Expulsion.

XIII. That no Patient shall lie out of the House, without special Licence from the Steward, on pain of Expulsion.

XIV. That no Patient eat any Meat, or drink any Wine, Brandy, strong Ale, or strong Beer, or other Drink, but what shall be directed or allow'd by the Physician or Chyrurgeon, under whose Care such Patients shall be.

XV. That if hereafter any happen to be admitted into this House, that have the Foul Disease, they shall not go into any of the Clean Wards, nor come into the Officers Houses, nor within the Chappel, nor sit upon the Seats, nor walk about in the Courtyards, on pain of Expulsion. And if any Person having the Foul Disease shall refuse, or neglect to discover the same, at the Time of Taking in, every such Patient, when discover'd, shall be immediately discharged the House, without Cure. *And that no Person be admitted twice for the said Distemper.*

The HOUSE-DIET.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
12 Ounces of Bread. 3 Pints of Beer, Wine Measure. 8 Ounces of boild Beef, without Bones. 1 Quart or 3 Pints of Mutton-Broth.	12 Ounces of Bread. 3 Pints of Beer. 8 Ounces of boild Beef without Bones. 1 Quart or 3 Pints of Mutton-Broth.	12 Ounces of Bread. 3 Pints of Beer. 8 Ounces of Mutton. 1 Quart or 3 Pints of Mutton-Broth.	12 Ounces of Bread. 3 Pints of Beer. 8 Ounces of Cheefe. 1 Ounce of Butter. 1 Pint of Milk-Pottage, at Night.	12 Ounces of Bread. 3 Pints of Beer. 8 Ounces of boild Beef, without Bones. 1 Quart or 3 Pints of Mutton-Broth.	12 Ounces of Bread. 3 Pints of Beer. 8 Ounces of Mutton. 1 Quart or 3 Pints of Mutton-Broth.	12 Ounces of Bread. 3 Pints of Beer. 4 Ounces of Cheefe. 2 Ounces of Butter. 1 Pint of Rice-Milk, at Night.

Or instead of the Mutton and Broth, if the Committee and Treasurer think fit, 1 Quart of Milk-Pottage, and 2d in Money.

St. Bartholomew's



HOSPITAL.

77. 1. 1.
SB

THE
CHARGE

To be taken by every GOVERNOUR of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at his Admittance into the said SOCIETY, viz.

SIR,



YOU being Elected and Chosen a GOVERNOUR of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, It is your Duty and Charge, to acquit your self in that Office with all Faithfulness and Sincerity; endeavouring that the Affairs and Business of the said Hospital may be well Order'd and Manag'd; and promoting the Weal and Advantage of the poor Wounded, Sick, Maimed, Diseased Persons harboured in the said Hospital. For your Encouragement wherein, You may be pleased to remember, *That the Poor being the Members of our Saviour Christ, he hath promised abundant Recompence for all Charitable and good Offices that shall be done to such his Poor Members.*

This therefore You are desir'd to undertake, and to this End You are now Admitted a GOVERNOUR of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

THE NAMES OF THE GOVERNORS OF

77. l. 1.
84a

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen for
the time being.

Sir *John Fleet*, Kt. Ald. and President.

M <i>R. John Cartlitch, Oat Lane.</i>	
<i>Mr. James Grammer, Foster Lane.</i>	
<i>Mr. William Hurt, Mugwell street.</i>	
<i>Mr. William Wooley, Sion College.</i>	
<i>Duncan Dee, Esq; Aldermanbury.</i>	
<i>Mr. Fran. Barker.</i>	} <i>St. Laurence Lane.</i>
<i>Mr. Robt. Fotherbey</i>	
<i>Mr. John Dowly.</i>	} <i>Kingstreet.</i>
<i>Mr. Tho Blackmore, Sen.</i>	
<i>Tho. Blackmore, Jun. Esq.</i>	
<i>Mr. John Baker.</i>	
<i>Walter Kent Esq; Basinghall street.</i>	
<i>Sir William Fazackerly, Guild-Hall.</i>	
<i>Sir Tho. Daval, Kt.</i>	} <i>Coleman street.</i>
<i>James Ward, Esq;</i>	
<i>Mr. Edward Colston Jun.</i>	
<i>Mr. David Prole.</i>	} <i>Ironmonger Lane.</i>
<i>Rich. Hoare, Esq;</i>	
<i>Mr. Wm. Rouse. Old Jury.</i>	
<i>Mr. Wm. Moyer.</i>	
<i>Mr. Robert Clowes.</i>	
<i>Edmund Boulter, Esq; Princes street.</i>	
<i>Mr. John Townsend, Winchester street.</i>	
<i>Dr. How</i>	} <i>Austins Fryers.</i>
<i>Mr. Gerrard Conyers.</i>	
<i>Mr. Barington Eaton.</i>	} <i>Broad street.</i>
<i>Mr. Bartholomew Layton.</i>	
<i>Mr. Wm. Oades.</i>	} <i>Threadneedle street</i>
<i>Mr. Benj. Burdett.</i>	
<i>Mr. Wm. Fashion</i>	
<i>Mr. John Bayley.</i>	
<i>Mr. Owen Swan, Finch Lane.</i>	
<i>Rich. Chestling, Esq; Warwickshire.</i>	
<i>Mr. Walter Ryon.</i>	} <i>Bishopsgate street.</i>
<i>Samuel Sheppard, Esq;</i>	
<i>Sir Joseph Wolie, Kt. & Ald.</i>	
<i>David Hecksteeter, Esq;</i>	} <i>Without Aldgate.</i>
<i>Mr. Wm. Attwell.</i>	
<i>Sir Fran. Dashwood, Kt. Without Bishopsgate.</i>	
<i>Mr. Richard Craddock, Devonshire Square.</i>	
<i>Mr. John Craddock,</i>	} <i>Leaden-Hall-street.</i>
<i>Deputy Wm. Andrew.</i>	
<i>Deputy Gardiner,</i>	} <i>Bury street.</i>
<i>Mr. Micajah Perry,</i>	
<i>Mr. Rich. Perry,</i>	} <i>St. Mary Ax.</i>
<i>John Perry, Esq;</i>	
<i>Capt. Nicolson,</i>	
<i>William Desbouverie, Esq.</i>	
<i>Sir Jeffery Jefferies Knt. and Ald.</i>	
<i>John Jefferies Esq.</i>	
<i>Sir Charles Tirrell Bart.</i>	

K. Guy's Appr. Mar
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O F T H E

PRESIDENT and GOVERNORS

O F T H E

**Hospital founded at the sole Costs and
Charges of THOMAS GUY, Esq;**

Sir William Clayton, Bart. P R E S I D E N T.

Charles Joye, *Esq;* T R E A S U R E R.

A.

Robert Atwood, *Esq;*
Dr. Benjamin Avery
Mr. George Arnold

B.

Robert Bristow, *Esq;*
Jonathan Blackwell, *Esq;*
Mr. Benjamin Braine, Sen.
James Brooke, *Esq;*
Henry Bartelet, *Esq;*
Stamp Brooksbank, *Esq;*
John Bance, *Esq;*

C.

Robert Cater *Esq;* Ald.
John Copeland, *Esq;*

D.

Richard Ducane, *Esq;*

E.

Sir Joseph Eyles, Knt.

G.

Nathaniel Garland, *Esq;*

H.

Dr. Edward Hulse
Henry Hankey, *Esq;* Ald.

Thomas Hucks, *Esq;*
Matthew Howard, *Esq;*
Mr. John Hollister
Robert Hucks, *Esq;*
Mr. John Hayward

Joseph Hankey, *Esq;*
George Heathcote, *Esq;*
Alderman
Benjamin Hall, *Esq;*

I.

Dr. Jurin

L.

Sir John Lade, Bart.
Samuel Lefingham, *Esq;*
Percival Lewis, *Esq;*

M.

Dr. Richard Mead
Thomas Malyn, *Esq;*
Thomas Martin, *Esq;*
Mr. Benjamin Mee
Robert Moore, *Esq;*

N.

Josiah Nicholson, *Esq;*
Nathaniel Newnham, *Esq;*

P.

Sir Gregory Page, Bart.
Joseph Paice, *Esq;*
Mr. John Pain.

R.

Moses Rapiet, *Esq;*
Mr. James Ruck
Richard Riccards, *Esq;*

S.

Jacob Sawbridge, *Esq;*
Jeremiah Sambrook, *Esq;*
John Smith, *Esq;*
Mr. William Snell

T.

Peter Theobalds, *Esq;*
Mr. James Townshend
Thomas Thomas, *Esq;*
Thomas Tower, *Esq;*
Right. Hon. Sir John
Thompson, Knt. Lord
Mayor
Stephen Thompson, *Esq;*
Christopher Tower, *Esq;*
Robert Thornton, *Esq;*

W.

Francis Woolaston, *Esq;*

777 ²/₈₅ * 88
November 1738.

A LIST of the PRESIDENT and GOVERNOURS of the Hospital founded at the sole Costs and Charges of THOMAS GUY, Esq;

Note, Those mark'd with * are Members of the present Court of Committees.

The new Election is to be by Ballot, and every Governour to deliver in
a List of just Twenty-one Names; Seven whereof (at the least) must
not be Members of the present Court.

Sir William Clayton, Bart. President. _____

John Hollister, Esq; Treasurer. _____

A
* **D** R. Benjamin Avery.
Mr. Deputy George Arnold.
Joseph Adams, Esq;

B
Jonathan Blackwell, Esq;
Mr. Benjamin Braine.
James Brooke, Esq;
* Stamp Brooksbank, Esq;
John Bance, Esq;

C
~~Sir Robert Cates, Knt. and Alderman.~~
* John Copeland, Esq;
* Mr. Richard Clay.
William Chefelden, Esq;

D
Richard Ducane, Esq;

E
Sir Joseph Eyles, Knt.

G
* Nathaniel Garland, Esq;
* James Gaultier, Esq;

H
Dr. Edward Hulse.
* Thomas Hucks, Esq;
* Robert Hucks, Esq;
* Mr. John Hayward.
Sir Joseph Hankey, Knt. and Alderman.
George Heathcote, Esq; Alderman.

J
Dr. James Jurin.
* Richard Jackson, Esq;

L
* Sir John Lade, Bart.
* Samuel Lefingham, Esq;
Percival Lewis, Esq;

M
Dr. Richard Mead.
* Thomas Martin, Esq;
Mr. Benjamin Mee. _____
Robert More, Esq;
Mr. William Mount. _____

N
Josiah Nicholson, Esq;
Nathaniel Newnham, Esq;
* Mr. Nathaniel Newnham, junr. _____

P
Sir Gregory Page, Bart.
* Mr. John Payne. _____

R
* Moses Raper, Esq;
James Ruck, Esq; _____
Richard Ricards, Esq; _____

S
* Jacob Sawbridge, Esq;
Jeremiah Sambrooke, Esq;
* John Smith, Esq; _____
Mr. William Snell.

T
Peter Theobalds, Esq;
Mr. James Townsend.
* Thomas Thomas, Esq;
Thomas Tower, Esq;
Sir John Thompson, Knt. and Alderman
Christopher Tower, Esq;
Robert Thornton, Esq; _____
Stephen Thomson, Esq;
Samuel Trench, Esq;

W
Francis Wollaston, Esq;
* Mr Anthony Walburge. _____
Lewis Way, Esq;

C A S E
O F

Sir *Patrick Dunn*, Kt.
and Dr. *Cumming*, Phy-
sicians, and others-



IT having been observ'd, that the Charge of the Medicines for your Hospital has, these two last Years, greatly exceeded the Expence of former Years: And Reflections having been made on Dr. Brown, and my self, on this Account, and on me in particular, that I have brought in some very dear: I think my self oblig'd to vindicate my self by the following Narrative of the Affair.

It is said, That the two Doctors have not been so careful in the manner of their Prescribing, but that this Confusion has follow'd, that the Prescriptions of both have been given at the same time, which has occasion'd great part of the Expence.

To this it is answer'd, That there has not been such a Mistake or Confusion: That this will be justified by the Sisters, and other Attendants, and the Patients of the House. That the Doctors use the same Methods in their manner of Prescribing, as had been always formerly us'd. That it can never be conceiv'd, that the Apothecary could have ever suffer'd such an absurd Practice in the Shop (of delivery out so many Medicines at one time, to every Patient), to have been once admitted, or much less continued: When perhaps the Methods were different upon occasion of the new Symptoms, that appear'd to either of them at the time of their Attendance; and tho' not different, yet alter'd probably in the nicer Circumstances.

I have directed for the Patients few Medicines at one time, in the proportion Dr. Bernard lately us'd, or probably fewer, than any Physician since the Foundation of the Hospital, viz. one or two Internals, with a Decodion, or other Vehicle: for these Reasons; not to interrupt the Operation of the principal by others; and that I might more nicely observe the Efficacy of the Methods in the respective Disorders.

The House wanted some others, I presume, indispensably necessary to the Relief of the Sick; I therefore added these Four:

1. The Cordial Powder is of the same Virtue and Efficacy, and most the same Ingredients, with the Gascons Powder, so much us'd in many Cafes in all the Families; your others being more spicy and inflaming. Dr. Lower very often advis'd a Powderlike this, with great Success.

2. The Asthmatick Eleatuary, design'd to prevent the Increase of Phlegm, and Flatulencies, in the Stomach; and besides, to attenuate and cut the roapy viscons Humors, and facilitate the Expectoration. It is by our best Authors stil'd the Divine Eleatuary in these Cafes. The Oxy-mel, not so grateful or useful, and as dear. Your other Pectorals for thin and sharp Catarrhs, would have stopp'd up and destroy'd the Patients reliev'd and cur'd by this.

3. The Digestive Eleatuary, introduc'd to invigorate the Stomach and Appetite, in the stead of those with Steel, which Chalybeates the Sick, when Hectical, or very feeble, cannot bear.

4. The Oyl of Sweet Almonds was order'd only to the Consumptive and Languishing, who would have been grievously nauseated by the rancid Linseed-Oyl.

In the Year 1699, the Prescripts to the Out-Patients were 1076, of the one side of the Hall. The first Cost of the new Medicines is exactly calculated.

1. The Cordial Powder, whose Dose to the Younger is the Fourth-part of a Farthing, was appointed to 110, the Value under 1 l.

2. The Asthmatick Eleatuary to 28, 12 Boles being reckon'd at Three Farthings, may be paid by uncomputed.

3. The Digestive Eleatuary to 166, the Bole being under a Farthing Value, makes the Charge 1 l. 10 s.

4. The Oyl to 300, comes to 2 l. 10 s.

It is said, That the extraordinary Expence of 400 l. that Year, arose from these new Medicines: Which is an Allegation to be supported with no Probability of Proof: For when these were us'd, others of little difference in the Value were excus'd and let alone.

And it will appear, that the highest Charge for these cannot rise to 20 or 30 l. in the Year, tho' they were absolutely necessary for the Patients in very many respects. And since their Crime is their having been often us'd, and earnestly desir'd, the Cost wou'd have been from this Topick easily accounted for, if it had been four times more: Tho' they are not deliver'd, but from the Direction of the Physicians. For half of the House advis'd by me Weekly (excluding the great number of the Chirurgical Cafes, Palsies, &c.) had the Powder to 187; the Oyl, 90; the Eleatuary 146; with Variety of the other excellent Remedies of the Shop, adapted, at the other times of advising, to the new and varying Indications of the Diseases. I am sensible, that the Hospital's Charge in Physick, is too much increas'd, that I desire it were to be distinguish'd, from what Cause it arrives.

Let any one view the Prescriptions, and I am certain, it will clearly appear, that they are as short and concise, as those of any of my Predecessors: And the Remedies differ not in value from many others of your very useful Collection. As I have serv'd the House with the greatest Fidelity, and (as I hope) to a full and general Satisfaction, pleasing my self, that I was acting under a Noble Charity, and practising the same at the same time; I will presume, the Calumnies of my Enemies abroad, when the Matter is fully understood, will be despis'd, and that my Services to the House will be well accepted.

There are some, who are angry with the Dispensary, and me, on that Account; who make a terrible Pother in this Concern in the City; little considering (to their great Confusion) that tho' the Charge of the Hospital-Patients rose to 800 l. in the Year, yet that the Charge of every particular Patient does not come to more than 3 d. a Day: And that Clamour and Calumny cannot shake that Great Design of removing the vile Abuses, to the Estates and Lives of the People by the present Practice of Physick, to which no one has dar'd to oppose any one Reason of Weight enough, to perswade the Publick from its true Interest.